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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 303 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT
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Sind Premier's Mysterious Journey

American Protest To Belligerents

Joint Neutrality Declaration By 21 Republics

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN WARSHIPS, INCLUDING THE "GRAF SPEE" IN AMERICAN WATERS, WAS MADE IN A JOINT NEUTRALITY DECLARATION BY THE UNITED STATES AND 20 OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLIC TO-DAY.

REVIEW OF 'GRAF SPEE' INCIDENT

The declaration was transmitted by the President of Panama in the names of the 21 Republic to the British, French and German Governments. It reviews the "Graf Spee" incident and the "sinking or detention of German vessels by British vessels in American waters" and says, "all these facts which affect the neutrality of American waters compromise with the aims of Continental protection provided for the Declaration of Panama.

The declaration announces that consultations will begin immediately with a view to strengthening Continental American neutrality rules. These would seek to prevent belligerent vessels refuelling or repairing damage in American ports if the vessels had committed warlike acts within the established security zone.—Reuter.

CRIPPS AT CALCUTTA

Advice To Indian T. U. C. To Establish Connection With Br. Organisation

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

An appeal to Indian Trade Unionists to combine and thus increase their strength was made by Sir Stafford Cripps at an "At Home" arranged by Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, President of the Indian Trade Union Congress, this afternoon.

Sir Stafford suggested that a connection between the British Trade Union Congress and Indian Trade Union Organisation should be established so that the latter might be able to make representations through the British Organisation to the directorate of British firms.—A. P.

PROBLEM OF SALARIES

Ex-Parliamentary Secretary's Advice To U. P. Ministerial Collectorate Officials

DEHRA DUN, Dec. 24.

"In any case, your problem of salaries is a part of the larger one of an equitable adjustment between the highly-paid and low-paid establishments in the context of our low national income. The salary of officials at the top is out of all proportion to India's wealth. The Indian Civil Service is the most highly paid in the world. I am convinced that in days to come when the highly-paid services will come within the purview of popular control," thus said Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, ex-Parliamentary Secretary of the U. P. Government, presiding over the twelfth session of the U. P. Ministerial Collectorate Officials Conference, which opened at Dehra Dun, this morning.

LOOKING AHEAD

After tracing the origin of the present disturbed conditions in Europe leading to Great Britain's participation in war and the consequent exit of popular Governments in eight out of eleven provinces in India due to the former's failure to include the independence of India in her war aims, Mr. Srivastava opined that while temporary political conditions have undoubtedly resulted in a make-shift, nobody, not even an unimaginative set of people, endowed with power could stop the coming of popular Governments, more real and with more power than ever.

Mr. Srivastava then went on to detail the various disadvantages under which the service was labouring. The problem of corruption according to him was not merely ethical but also organisational and he, therefore, appreciated the existence of their Association, which was sure to play an important part in controlling individual aberrations.

Mr. Srivastava urged them to behave with dignity, deal honestly with those with whom they came in contact and above all take themselves seriously as citizens of a future India, free and happy in her own inner strength. —United Press.

NAZI PROTEST TO ARGENTINE

Request For Liberation Of Interned "Graf Spee" Officers

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 24.

The German Government has sent to Argentina a note requesting for the liberation of the interned officers and men of the "Graf Spee."

The note was handed to M. Cantilo, Argentine Foreign Minister, by the Counsellor of the German Embassy at Buenos Aires.

It is reported that the note is not in the form of a strong protest but a statement of the German point of view. M. Cantilo will reply to the note in the near future.

It is believed that the Argentine Government will maintain that the step it took accorded with the Hague Convention.—Reuter.

INDIAN TROOPS IN EGYPT

LONDON, (My Air Mail.)

Some particulars relating to the welfare of the Indian troops sent to Egypt are contained in a statement issued by the India Office.

Letters which are being received in India from all ranks make it clear that the troops are enjoying their new surroundings and are taking keen interest in the new conditions of work.

A well-known Rajputana unit has informed its training battalion at home that all ranks are fit and well, and very happy in their changed circumstances.

The men are engaged in hard training, and aerial reconnaissances have also been carried out. Much of the troops' spare time is spent in sea-bathing and they are leading a healthy and active life. Malaria is virtually non-existent. The only source of annoyance has been the delay in letters between Egypt and India, and steps have been taken to speed up the transmission of all mail.—United Press.

Huge Soviet Losses

FINNISH ADVANCE IN SALLA SECTOR

Aglajaervi Area Occupied: Over 2,000 Russians Killed

HELSINKI, Dec. 24

A communique states that the battle in Aglajaervi has ended in a defeat for the enemy, part of whose forces were surrounded. They put up a fierce resistance but were mostly killed before final surrender.

Aglajaervi area is now wholly in our hands and our advance continues.

The war material captured includes six guns, eight tanks and eight anti-tank guns. In the battle in Tolvajaervi and Aglajaervi, we took over 600 prisoners and the enemy lost 2,000 dead.

In Salla Sector, our advance continues.—Reuter.

SOVIET'S RISKY ENTERPRISE

Franco-British Policy Towards Finland

A striking statement of Franco-British policy towards Finland is made by M. Jean Thouvenin in "L" entransigeant.

He declares that it is naturally impossible to dwell precisely on the actual nature of the help that France and Britain are giving to Finland, but we have begun and will continue to help her in every way. France and Britain cannot remain indifferent to operations in Northern Europe, nor remain unmoved if Sweden and Norway are attacked.

"O'Temps" asserts that the Soviet setback in Finland has assumed the proportions of military disaster far surpassing anything that could be foreseen three weeks ago. Everything confirms that aggression against Finland is an enterprise full of sick for the Soviet Union and the Stalin Regime.—Reuter.

Germany Solves Problem Of 'Unmarried Mother'

BERLIN, Dec. 23.

Children born out of wedlock in times of national emergency are "valuable national assets," according to a declaration regarding the problem of unmarried mother issued by Herr Hess. The appointment of guardians by the Nazi Party to provide for these children is mentioned in the declaration which was made in reply to a letter from an young expectant mother whose fiance was killed in the Polish campaign.

The declaration adds: "Especially in a war which is claiming the lives of many men every new life is of particular importance to the nation. Therefore, if young men who are called to the colours and who for some reason cannot marry and leave children behind them, care will be taken for the bringing up of such valuable national assets."—Reuter.

RAID ON TEUTONIA

LONDON, Dec. 22.

BERLIN.—An Istanbul dispatch to the official German News Agency gives details of the raid on Teutonia which states that it was founded 50 years ago and it does not violate the Turkish laws concerning associations and organisations.

During the raid the police exhaustively questioned the present and former Presidents and other members of the Club.

It is understood that Turkish Authorities intend to carry out a close investigation of the Club's membership activities.

Tutonia is the headquarters of the German Colony and is also believed to be the centre from which Nazi propaganda radiates. —Reuter.

Allahbux Flies To Bombay

To Meet Sardar Patel & Enlist Support Of Congress?

KARACHI, Dec. 24.

SIGNIFICANCE IS ATTACHED TO THE SUDDEN DEPARTURE FOR BOMBAY OF K. B. ALLAHBUX, PREMIER OF SIND, BY AIR THIS MORNING.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT K. B. ALLAHBUX WILL MEET SARDAR PATEL, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE, WITH A VIEW TO ENLISTING CO-OPERATION OF THE SIND ASSEMBLY CONGRESS PARTY TO THE MINISTRY.—A. P.

I. R. A MEMBERS RAID MAGAZINE FORT

Arms And Ammunition Carried Away

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Reports from Dublin state that members of the I. R. A., last night, raided the Eire army's magazine fort at Phoenix Park, and stole large quantities of arms and ammunition equipment in lorries they had left outside the fort. They gained admission by a ruse and quickly overpowered the sentries.

The raid was discovered by one of the Park attendants who noticed that telephone wires had been cut. He set out to notify the police, but was held up and received a crack of revolver on his head, and is now lying in a critical condition in the hospital. —Reuter.

"GRAF SPEE" STILL BURNING

ROME, Dec. 24.

The superstructure of the "Graf Spee" is still burning according to a Buenos Aires telegram.

Clouds of smoke are rising from parts of the vessel not submerged.

The authorities are still forbidding anyone to approach the battleship owing to the danger of explosion of the magazine.—Reuter.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 23.

In the Money Market, despite large sums, being required for financing the markets for the purchase of Treasury bills, borrowers continue to satisfy the requirements at cheap rates.

Loans into New Year are arranged at one-and-half per cent. and the opinion is growing that at year end settlements will be completed without undue stringency.

Sixty-five million sterling Treasury Bills offered were allotted at an average rate of one pound four and eight pence compared with one pound five and four pence of last week.

Wall Street closed steady.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR VISITS GANDHI ASHRAM

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 22

For the first time in the history, under the national flag, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Gandhi Ashram this morning, when he was received by the Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, Mr. Narhar Parikh and others. The Governor minutely observed the Ashram activities for half an hour including village industry work in Gujarat Charkha Sangh. He also visited the room, in which Gandhiji used to stay and the prayer apartment.

Mined & Sunk In North Sea

Fate Of Two Swedish Steamers

OSLO, Dec. 24

Twentyeight Swedish sailors were lost when two Swedish steamers "Mars" and "Carlhenckel" were mined in the North Sea.

Eight survivors landed last night at Christiansand. The only survivors of the crew of "Mars" is the second officer.

Two survivors were taken to hospital.

The sailors say that "Mars" struck a mine and some members of the crew were saved by "Carlhenckel" which struck another mine an hour later and sank so fast that men had no time to launch the boats.

A few men were found by the Norwegian ship "Clinging Raft". Both Swedish ships were 'en route' from England to Sweden with cargoes of coal.—Reuter.

FRANCO-JAPANESE FRIENDLINESS

Commanders Exchange Greetings Across Indo-Chinese Border

TOKYO, Dec. 24

The French and the Japanese met on the Indo-Chinese Frontier on Friday, according to the Domei Agency.

The Commander of the Japanese Forces which occupied the strategically important Frontier town of Lungchow exchanged greetings with the Commander of the French Garrison just across the border. The meeting ended in a friendly constructive atmosphere.

According to the "Asahi Shimbun" Lungchow (which lies on the route between Indo-China and Chungking) and Chennankwan fell into Japanese hands late on Thursday.—Reuter.

LAYING OF MINES WITHOUT NOTICE

Admiralty For Better Protection Of Vessels

LONDON, Dec. 23.

An Admiralty notice issued at 23-50 G.M.T. states that Germany has been guilty of laying automatic moored mines without notice in the North Sea outside the territorial waters off the British Coast.

Consequently, the Admiralty give notice that it is their intention to lay mines for a better protection of the vessels navigating in the North Sea, off the East Coast of Scotland.

The mines will be laid without further notice within defined areas.—Reuter.

Italian Monarch & The Pope

ROME, Dec. 23.

The official announcement of the Pope's return visit to the King and Queen on December 23 is displayed over four or five columns of evening newspapers which describe it as a historic event and hint out, that it is the first time since 1870 that the Pope has crossed Rome visiting the reigning sovereign of Italy.—Reuter.

Wiles At Hubli

HUBLI, Dec. 22.

Sir Gilbert Wiles, Chief Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, arrived here from Dharwar at 4 p.m. to-day. He laid the corner-stone of the Hubli Municipal Veterinary dispensary new buildings.

The Municipal Administrator, Mr. P. L. Benni welcomed the guest and read a Civic address of welcome to which Sir Gilbert suitably replied.

After the function, Sir Gilbert returned to Dharwar.—A. P.

Roosevelt's 'Long Range' Peace Move

WILL SEND PERSONAL MESSENGER TO VATICAN

President Roosevelt, says a cable from New York, will send his personal representative to the Pope with a message of Christmas greetings to strengthen the Berlin-Rome-Vatican axis for intensification of Armistice move.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT BACKS PEACE OFFENSIVE

NEW YORK, Dec. 24

President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Myron Taylor, who is a prominent member of the International Committee for refugees and a former Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation as his personal representative to the Vatican.

The White House representatives emphasise that the appointment is not restoration of the United State's Government diplomatic representation to the Vatican which terminated in 1870.—Reuter.

"New Effort To Bring About Peace"

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

At the appointment of Mr. Myron Taylor, former chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, as President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican in order, President Roosevelt stated in his message to the Pope, that "Our parallel endeavours for peace and alleviation of suffering may be assisted" is regarded by observers, says a report in the "New York Times" from Washington "As part of the preparation by president Roosevelt for a new effort to bring about peace."

The paper declares that many Washington diplomats hold the view that unless hostilities are ended by spring "The great war machines in Europe would be unleashed in earnest."

Mr. Taylor's appointment is also regarded as an indication of "Co-operation between the two great leaders whose efforts, more than those of any other heads of Nations, might be welcomed by belligerent countries, should there be any desire on their part to sit around a council table.—Reuter.

"MOST LONG-RANGE PEACE MOVE"

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

Diplomatic quarters to which the message to the Vatican came as a surprise regard it as the most long-range peace move, President Roosevelt has yet undertaken.

At the same time, it is realised that President Roosevelt makes it clear that he does not at present intend on any new specific move for ending the war.

Mr. Myron Taylor will not sail for Europe for several weeks. According to Mr. Stephenearly, President's Press Secretary, he will remain in Vatican not only for the duration of the war, but for an indefinite period afterwards to "discuss problems of peace."—Reuter.

GREETINGS TO POPE

LONDON, Dec. 24

Simultaneously with the appointment, the President has sent a long message to the Pope stating that it was especially fitting to send him a message of greeting for this Christmas when the world was in sorrow. The message compares the travail of today with the conflicts of dark ages.

"I believe that while the statesmen are considering a new order of things, a new order may well be at hand. I believe that it is even now being built silently and inevitably in the hearts of the masses whose voices are not heard but whose common faith will write the history of our time."

The President added, he would like to send his personal representative "in order that our parallel endeavours for peace and alleviation of suffering may be assisted."

"When the time comes for the establishment of world peace on a surer foundation, it would be of utmost importance that common ideals have one unit of expression. I trust that all churches, which believe in one common god, will throw great weight of their influence into this great cause."—Reuter.

Invitation To Jewish & Protestant Leaders

NEW YORK, December 23

President Roosevelt has also sent letters to the leaders of the Protestant and Jewish faiths in the United States inviting them to discuss periodically with him problems arising out of the world situation.—Reuter.

ESSENTIALS FOR JUST INTERNATIONAL PEACE

LONDON, Dec. 24.

"ATROCITIES AND UNLAWFUL USE OF THE MEANS OF DESTRUCTION EVEN AGAINST NON-COMBATANTS AND EVACUEES, AGAINST WOMEN, OLD PEOPLE AND CHILDREN, CONTEMPT OF LIBERTY AND HUMAN LIFE, ARE ACTS WHICH CALL FOR DIVINE VENGEANCE."

Thus declared His Holiness the Pope, in a Christmas message to the College of Cardinals. He added: "We have had to witness a series of acts incompatible with international law, natural law and humanity. These acts reveal how much juridical sense has been distorted by totalitarian considerations. This category includes premeditated aggression against a small, laborious and pacific nation on the pretext of a menace, which never existed and was not even possible." Opining that he envisaged with horror the consequences of the war, the Pope declared: "Those responsible for the destiny of peoples should be able to define at an opportune moment the fundamental points of a just and honourable peace and not refuse 'a priori' to negotiate, if the occasion arises."

ESSENTIALS FOR JUST PEACE

The Pope gives five points as foundation for a just international peace; firstly, assurance of the independence of all nations; secondly, end of the armament race; thirdly, juridical institutions must guarantee that loyal and lawful application of, an agreement is of the supreme importance to honourable acceptance of a peace treaty, and that arbitrary and unilateral interpretations of the conditions of a treaty must be avoided: fourthly, the needs and just demands of the nations and peoples and also ethnic minorities, must particularly be considered, if necessary, by means of just, wise and acceptable revisions of treaties; fifthly, the Pope emphasised that those who govern peoples must be imbued with a sense of responsibility.—Reuter

"Nothing To Report"

PARIS, Dec. 24.

A Communique says there is nothing to report.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—A Lady Welfare Worker at Bombay. Graduate with experience and training in social work preferred. Knowledge of Hindi and Marathi essential. Apply to Box No. 1643 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted by People's Insurance Company (Established 1926, Business Completed over 3 Crores), Organisers for Bombay City, Sholapur, Indore and Hyderabad Good prospects for influential gentleman. Apply Post Box 517 Bombay. (12604)

Wanted District Organisers on commission basis for the Bombay Presidency. Security in terms of the Insurance Act has been deposited in the Reserve Bank of India. Apply Asiatic Provident Co., Ltd., 3, Commercial Buildings, Clive St., Calcutta. (12607)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Wanted a part time job by one strong in English and Accounts, as correspondence clerk or accountant or private tutor. Please write to T. A. Gokarn, 62, Kesav Bavan, Mahim Post, Bombay 16.

556. DAILY WANTS

Rates Considerably Cut Down On Account of Ensuing Christmas and New Year. Nilgiri Productions. Quality Teas: Supplies Guaranteed. Broken Orange Pekoe 30 lbs. packing Imp-Chests 0-6-6 per lb., B.P. Fannings 20 lbs. packing Imp-Chests 0-6-0 per lb., A. Invoice Dust 25 lbs. packing Imp-Chests 0-5-6 per lb. Rates applicable to Bombay Consignments only. Three annas worth of stamps will fetch the required samples. Test and be convinced. Orders solicited. The Imperial Tea Home, Station Road, Mettupalaiyam, S. India. (12640)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Immediate Sale One RCA double talkie set with generator, engine, convertors etc., like new, correspond Box No. 12571 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted purchasers of Iron Ochre on B.B. and C.I. Rly. line in large quantities by monthly instalments or some Financier to run an Iron making Factory. For particulars write to M. P. Khaarey, M.R.A.S., Consulting Adviser of Commerce and Industries, Colonelgunj, Cawnpore. (12592)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

TO LET AT MOUNT ABU.

1. Victoria House, Kishangarh.
2. Vikalat House, Kishangarh.

For terms and full details kindly write to Motmid Victoria House, Kishangarh.

1647.

NOTICE

As and from 21st December, 1939, the registered Office of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be situated at "Scindia House," Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

For the Bombay Steam Nav. Co. Ltd.,
For the Scindia Steam Nav. Co. Ltd.,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Managing Agents.

1648.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy No. 74754 on the life of Ganesh Govind Purohit a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is filed with the Undersigned within one month from date.

J. M. CORDEIRO,
Secretary.

Date 25th Dec. 1939.
Bombay Mutual Bldg., Fort, Bombay.

12639.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a LECTURER in PERSIAN at the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, on Rs. 75-5-100-15|2 160|10-210-225 (Bar at Rs. 160). (Only those with a Master's Degree or an equivalent, to rise beyond Rs. 160) with Provident Fund benefits. Applications should reach the Secretary, Sind Collegiate Board, Karachi, by 3rd January, 1940. Candidates with Bombay University experience will be preferred. Candidates may be called for interview by the Standing Committee of the College. The selected candidate is expected to join at once.

1635

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

STORES DEPARTMENT

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of (A) C. I. Pipes Skt. & Spgt. of sizes to Class B of B. S. S., (B) C. I. Stand Post Hydrants, complete, according to the latest design, and (C) C. I. Sluice Valves of sizes, complete with tail pieces. The supply will have to be made within 4 months of the date of acceptance of the tenders Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1940, in the case of (A) and (B), and on Monday the 29th January, 1940 in the case of (C) together with earnest money deposits of Rs. 3,000/- for A, Rs. 2,000/- for B, and Rs. 600/- for C.

All tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes which must be endorsed "Tender for——".

The names of all partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

Forms of contract and specifications, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/- for each group.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. P. SALDANHA.
Chief Storekeeper.

566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.
23-12-39.

(1645)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

"MOTOR LAUNCH."

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of a strongly built motor launch suitable for Police work in the Bombay Harbour during the South West Monsoon. Designs or photographs of launches which should be as near the following specifications as possible should be submitted along with the tenders.

Length.	40'-0"
Breadth.	9'-0"
Depth.	4'-3"
Drafts forward.	1'-9"
Draft aft.	3'-6"
Speed.	12 knots.
Type of Engine.	Marine Diesel Engine.

The tenders which should be marked "Tender for Motor Launch" will be received upto 12 noon on the 15th January 1940 by the undersigned who reserves the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason.

Quotations should be for both a single and double skin hull and inclusive of all kinds of charges likely to be incurred upto the delivery of the launch, afloat in Bombay Harbour. Only definite and all inclusive figures will be considered.

J. SIMMONS.
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Fort, Bombay.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 23rd December, 1939.

1646

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

S.D.30.

LOST OF TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary receipt No. 15762 in respect of ten ordinary shares Nos. 3716 to 3725 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Madan Mohan Jain has been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Esplanade House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 23rd December, '39.

12638.

PATHE

TWO MORNING SHOWS
25th and 26th Dec. at 10 a.m.

TAGORE'S

GORA

(IN BENGALI.)

Starring:—
Naresh Mittra, Robi Boy, Jiban Ganguly, Monoranjan, Pratima Dasgupta, Ranibala, Romola, Devbala.

ACCLAIMED

As the Real Piece of Art—which Radically Moulds the Nation's Mind!

Shree RANJIT'S Socio-Revolutionary Hit

ACHHUT

Starring:—
GLORIOUSLY GREAT

GOHAR

with
MOTILAL, VASANTI, CHARLIE, etc.
(A Talkie in Gujarati)
Shree CHANDULAL SHAH Production!

Drawing Full Houses at
ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1 p.m.
Advance Booking Solicited!

THE CAPITOL

To-day 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Tuesday 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
Wed. to Fri. 6-30 p.m. only

AUZURIE

And

Her Kalamandal of
26 DANCERS AND MUSICIANS

Music Director:
S. N. TRIPATHI
(formerly of Bombay Talkies)

Prices: Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9.

Plans open—Book early.

Second Triumph

For the Makers of "MOTHER INDIA"
Is their 2nd Picture

"Daughters of India"

("HIND-KANYA")

Drawing Distinguished "House-Full" Crowds

at

PATHE

Daily: 4-15, 7, & 9-45 p.m.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Matinees 1-30 p.m.

Plans open at the Theatre

PLAZA—Dadar
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
Matinee To-Day & To-morrow at 1-30 p.m.

SUKHACHA SHODHA

4TH GLORIOUS WEEK

TO WHICH PICTURE SHALL WE GO TO-DAY?

AULAD

or "DIL HI TO HAI"

WILL BE THE ADVICE FROM YOUR FRIEND WHO HAS SEEN IT—

THOUSANDS FLOCK TO SEE IT EVERYDAY—

4th WEEK at

KRISHNA

4 SHOWS TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 1, 4, 7 AND 10 P.M.

MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 1 P.M.

Minerva's Triumphant Historical

PUKAR

or
"THE GREAT MOGHUL"
21ST WEEK at
MINERVA
Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

New "A" Blast Furnace Plant

As a further step in the programme of extensions and increased output at its Jamshedpur Works, the Tata Iron and Steel Company has just placed in operation a new Blast Furnace Unit. This unit, known as "A" Furnace, was put into operation on December 17 and is expected to reach full production within a few days. It has a daily rated capacity of 1,000 tons of iron and has been built on the site of one of the two original blast furnaces at Jamshedpur, which had a capacity of 150 tons per day.

The working volume is slightly over 35,000 cubic feet, which makes it larger than any existing furnace in India, and the expected output with the richer Indian Iron Ores, will rank the unit among the largest in the world. It is equipped with all of the most modern features and equipment throughout.

The starting of the "A" Blast Furnace makes a total of 5 furnaces at the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur and raises the annual productive capacity to over 1-1/4 million tons of pig iron.

Control Of High Prices Of Food And Provision

The Associated Milk and Product Marketing Company, Bombay have given a few points regarding the outline of control on the high prices of food and provision. It is stated that since the question of controlling has been taken up by the Government the result is bound to turn out successful. Some of the points suggested are: the immediate stoppage of foreign exportation, the fixing of the rates of the foodstuff and provision on the levels of the 1st of August 1939 and the fixing of the standard of profit on the said cost price.

Warning To Indian Students Going To Gr. Britain

The Foreign Universities Information Bureau of the Bombay University has on enquiry, obtained information as follows from the Education Department of the High Commissioner's Office regarding Indian students who are in Great Britain or propose to go there for further study:—

Each student should decide for himself whether it is safe to sail for England. A large number of Indian students are in the "reception areas" to which many Universities and Colleges in the "evacuation areas" have been moved. Students arriving in England in the New Year would receive the most sympathetic consideration and might be allowed to start their course. Whether they would be allowed to count an academic year will, however, depend on the University, the student and the course of study concerned. Admission offered to students for 1939-40 may hold good for 1940-41 or later, but students should not leave India without first assuring themselves that admission is available, as no guarantee can be given. The cost of living has gone up but it cannot be called a substantial increase. The High Commissioner's Office will help students wishing to migrate to American Universities, but the question of the recognition of the courses pursued by them in Great Britain will necessarily depend on the circumstances of each case.

When Vaidya's Petition Will Be Heard

MHOW, (By Mail.)

It is understood that Captain R. B. Metcalf, District Magistrate for Railway Lands in Central India, Indore Residency, has informed Mr. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya, General Secretary of the Central India States' People's Conference and member of the Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference that the application filed by him under Section 5(4) of the Indian States' (Protection) Act of 1934 will be heard on January 3, 1940 at 11 a.m. and he should appear in the court at the Indore Residency on the date and time fixed for the hearing.

The District Magistrate has further informed Mr. Vaidya to intimate to him immediately his (Mr. Vaidya's) proposed route and the exact time of his arrival so that a temporary order allowing him to come to the court under certain conditions may be issued.—United Press.

A.-I. Hindu Women's Conference

The Secretary of the Bengal Hindu-Mahasabha has issued the following statement:—

The Session of the All-India Hindu Women's Conference will be held during the Hindu Mahasabha week in Calcutta in the Pandal of the Mahasabha at the Deshbandhu Park. The definite date on which the actual sittings will commence will be announced shortly. We appeal to all Hindu Women's Organisations throughout India to send delegates to this session and to communicate the names of the delegates to the Secretaries of the Conference at 211, Bowbazar St.

Chhota Udaipur's Offer To Viceroy

The ruler of Chhota Udepur State wiring to the Viceroy states::

In continuation of my telegram of September 2, placing at the disposal of the British Government my personal services and resources of my State for successful termination of the War against Hitlerism, I whole heartedly place at Your Excellency's disposal as annual contribution of Rs. 25,000 towards the War purposes Fund till the War lasts which may be utilized in a way Your Excellency may best deem fit.

Dry Weather

POONA, Dec. 24.

The weather has been dry except for half an inch of rain at Pamban. Night temperature continued appreciably below normal in North Deccan.—A. P.

ALL INDIA KAYESTHA CONFERENCE

The Publicity Secretary of the A.-I. Kayestha Conference writes:—

Brisk preparations are being made for holding the Golden Jubilee session of the All-India Kayestha Conference at Allahabad on December 25, 26 and 27, under the presidentship of Captain Maharaja Jagdish Nath Roy of Dinajpur.

CONFERENCE OF INDUSTRIALISTS OF INDIA

Sir Mirza M. Ismail On Need For Munition Industries

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

The 11th Conference of the Industrialists of India was held for the first time in Mysore when many important points relating to the industry were discussed. The Conference was held in the Lalitha Mahal, the Guests' Mansion where the very distinguished guests stay. Many Industrialists from all Provinces and States took part in the deliberations.

Before the Conference was opened, a message from His Highness the Maharaja welcoming the guests was read by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, the Dewan.

Sir Mirza in declaring open the Conference said that there had been no sustained and continuous visualisation of India's economic life in its several aspects integrated into a self-consistent whole. He was sorry to point out that proposals of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee and of Sir Arthur Slater's proposals for the economical general staff had been allowed to disappear into oblivion. He added that a few industries like steel, cotton, sugar and cement had made considerable progress in recent years but an alarm of over-production had been raised which was due to the non-realisation of the fact that the real market for the output of these industries lay in the villages and not in towns or abroad. He hoped that the lessons of the previous war reinforced by experiences of the present would lead to the establishment of some munition industries in India on a permanent basis. In conclusion he paid a great tribute to Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Law Member, Government of India who presided over the Conference.

At the conclusion of the Conference, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore treated the guests at a Dinner Party.

RISE IN SMALLPOX IN PROVINCE

Health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ending December 16:—

The provincial plague figures for the week were 57 cases and 33 deaths against 55—37 reported in the previous week and 71—61 revised figures for that week. These cases were from Sholapur district (27 cases and 21 deaths). Bijapur 13—3; Dharwar 12—3; Belgaum 4—5 and Kanara 1—1.

CHOLERA

Two cases and one death due to cholera were reported during the week against 10—6 reported in the previous week and 11—7 revised figures for that week.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures by districts for the week are: West Khandesh 133—31; Nasik 97—21; Ahmednagar 19—3; Ahmedabad 16—7; East Khandesh 12—2; Sholapur 11—0; Poona 9—1; Satara 8—1; Broach 7—0; Thana 3—0 and Bombay City 10—5. Total 325 attacks and 71 deaths against 235—60 reported in the previous week and 357 cases and 91 deaths revised figures for that week.

Andhra Women's Conference Decisions

CUDDAPAH: December 21.

"I exhort you, ladies, to work for communal harmony in this land. Another urgent requirement for India at present is provincial harmony. Let not India become another Europe to run with jealousies of one country as against its neighbour.

Thus observed Begum Mir Amiruddin presiding at the concluding session of the Andhra Provincial Women's Conference.

The Conference adopted resolutions appealing to all Hindu and Muslim women to work for the establishment of harmony not merely in the ranks of women, but also among men and calling upon all men and women to work for the removal of untouchability and calling upon all women to encourage the study of Hindustani as the spread of this language was a stepping-stone for the unity of all communities in the country.—United Press.

All-India Telugu Munurwar Conference

(From A Correspondent).

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The President-elect of the above conference, Rajaratna B. B. Rawtal, arrived this morning by the Gujarat Mail at 7-25 a.m. There was a large gathering of the members of the community present to accord a hearty reception to him on alighting at the Bombay Central Station. Prominent amongst those present on the station were: Mr. Alkonde, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. V. S. Gangin, Messrs. V. R. Bhoosrath and B. K. Korba, General Secretaries and Mr. S. L. Silam.

Tarakeshwar Ex-Mohunt Jailed

CALCUTTA: December 22.

Mr. Satis Giri, ex-Mohunt of Tarakeshwar, has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and his seven co-accused to seven years' imprisonment each on a charge of conspiracy to forge two letters purported to have been written by Mr. S. Sen, District Judge, Hooghly, to the Reserve Bank on strength whereof the accused withdrew from the bank of Rs. 2,05,000.—United Press.

Mr. C. D. Nanawati

"A Friend" writes:—

Mr. Nanawati who is retiring to-day after serving the Oriental Translator's Office for thirty years, has witnessed the regime of not less than 10 Oriental Translators, commencing from the late Mirza (Sir) Abbas Ali Baig. He has worked in several capacities, but for the last 22 years or so he has been working as Head Clerk and Cashier. He is one or those few men who belong to the old generation and who will soon be on the retiring list.

Mr. Nanawati's knowledge of rules and regulations was so perfect that he was always in demand by other Offices. Throughout his long service he was the guiding spirit of almost all the Oriental Translators.

TO HONOUR ALI BROTHERS' MEMORY

Lahore Committee's Plans

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The Punjab Muslim Youth League has decided to celebrate the death anniversary of Maulana Mohammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali on January 6 and 7 next. A sub-committee named "Ali Brothers Memorial Committee" has has been set up for the purpose.

Begum Mohammad Ali and Sir Shah Suleiman are expected to preside over the meetings of the respective days. Invitations have been issued to a large number of Muslim leaders all over the country to attend the functions.—United Press.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM FOR BIHAR

PATNA, (By Mail).

The war had opened up further opportunities for industrialisation, said Mr. J. H. Gandhy General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur speaking on the occasion of opening of the Bihar Commercial Museum this afternoon.

Mr. Gandhy suggested that capital of from 10 to 20 crores of rupees might be raised for the development of the key industries for which Bihar was suitably placed on the joint security of the different Provinces and States. Nowadays, he added, a nation must industrialise or perish. Bihar with its wealth of minerals and other basic elements of production was destined to be the chief home of key industries in India.

'ALLEGED' REFORMS IN TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 21.

With reference to certain reports of the alleged scheme of Reforms in Travancore, enquiries made by the Associated Press show that although certain discussions had taken place in the matter, no conclusions were reached. The Associated Press is also informed that any statement made by any one in Travancore other than the Head of the Administration regarding matters of Government policy, cannot and should not be regarded as authentic or binding.—A.P.

"Hindustani, India's National Language

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

"Only Hindustani can occupy the place of India's national language", said Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay at the ninth annual convocation of the Dakshina Bharat Hindu Prachar Sabha held to-day.

"The majority of the nation," added Mr. Kher, "speak and understand this language quite easily as it is their mother tongue and the rest can learn it with little effort. This is proved by the fact that your Sabha has been able to teach Hindustani to a large number of people whose mother tongue is Tamil or Telugu language which are not akin to Hindi. Just as the language of Germany is called German, the language of Bengal is called Bengali, the language of Maharashtra is Marathi, in the same way the language of Hindustan may rightly be settled as Hindustani."

Referring to the question of script Mr. Kher said that Hindustani could be written both in Nagri as well as Urdu scripts. Both Hindi and Urdu scripts are difficult to learn but Hindustani can be written in Nagri or in the Urdu script. Consequently it should be left to the people to write the Hindustani language either in Nagri or in Persian script as they please.—A.P.

Sarojini Naidu At Baroda

BARODA, Dec. 23.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who is here on a lecture tour, addressed the students of the Baroda College, yesterday morning. In the evening she delivered the first of the Golden Jubilee Memorial Lecture series on "Poets East and West", and paid a homage to the late Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar as a great Patron of literature and a great ruler. Sir V. T. Krishnamachari the Dewan of Baroda presided. Late at night she addressed the Baroda Rotary Club.—United Press.

UDIPI PARYAYAM EXHIBITION

The Udipi Paryayam comes off on 18th January, 1940 when the retiring H. H. Sri Raghumanya Thirtha Swami of Palimar Mutt hands over the charge to the next claimant H. H. Vibudhamanya Thirtha Swami of Admar Mutt for the next two years. Sapthotsava begins on the 9th January; Makara Sankranthi falls on the 14th. Choornothsava on the 15th and Sri Madhava Navami on the 19th.

The Udipi Paryayam Exhibition consisting of many sections will be held from 8th to 22nd January, 1940, both days inclusive.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

MONDAY, DEC. 25.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Special announcements. 6-15 Master Hashmat. 6-30 For Villagers Only. 7-15 The Old and the New, 4 Drama: Discussion in Hindustani. 7-30 Anwarbai. 7-45 The Empire's Greetings: A Special programme (relay from B B C) 8-30 His Majesty the King Emperor's Message to the British Empire (relayed from B B C). 8-45 Ghazlen by Abdush Shakur of Pataudi 10 Dance music records.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 6-30 As in Delhi 1. 6-30 Anwarbai of Agra. 6-50 N. R. Shahane. 7-10 Delhi Radio Orchestra 7-15 to 7-30 As in Delhi 1. 7-30 Anis Putli. 7-45 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 Musical Miniatures.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 For the Countryside. 7 Lal Mohammad. 7-15 Gat Tora on Tabla by Inayat Ali. 7-20 Padma Kumari. 7-30 Recitation from Hindi Poetry: Soor Das. 7-40 Charanji Lal: Classical music. 7-55 Bal Saraswatibai. 8-15 Kananbala: 'Sapera' songs. 8-30 Mirabai ke Bhajan by Padma Kumari. 8-40 Airvoice Orchestra. 8-45 Charanji Lal. 9-50 Lal Mohammad. 10-10 Bal Saraswatibai.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit. 8-10 Jhoolan Geet by Zohra Jan. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Haunting Harmonies. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra: Geet. 9-10 Master Navrang. 9-35 A Sarangi recital by H. Moradabadi. 9-45 Balwant Singh. 10 Individuality. 10-13 The Air Trio. 10-20 Master Navrang. 10 35 Ustad Jhande Khan's Compositions played by A I R instrumentalists. 10-50 Vismadev Chatterjee. 11 Selected Passages from Gujarati Books. 11-15 Ebrahim: Alap and Dhun on Clarionet. 11-25 Ustad F. Khan of Baroda. 12-25 p.m. Instrumental duets. 12-35 Geets from the Grooves. 12-45 Master Navrang 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Master Sadiq. 1-15 Melodies in Malhars. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Marathi Pads. 5-15 Instrumental Melodies. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Chitrapat Sangit. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 The A I R Chorus. 6-15 Datta Janma: Recital of Marathi choruses. 6-20 Purba on Sarod. 6-30 Marathi Children's Hour. 7 A Provincial Lady Speaks: Talk in Gujarati. 7-15 Teen-Shire-Saha-Hata: Recital of devotional songs. 7-40 Balwant Singh. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 King's message to Empire (B B C relay). 8-45 Pad-Puja. Devotional song in chorus. 8-55 Guess Him. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English followed by relay of B B C news. 9-45 Latest film songs. 9-55 Eknath Hatiskar and Party. 10-15 Master Navrang. 10-30 Late News. Close down.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 8-15 As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Highbrow Hits. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 A musical Variety. 9 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 A duet: Surendra and Jyoti. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical Interlude. 1-35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Qawwalis. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Shahnai solos. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Faiyaz Khan. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Faiyaz Khan. 9-30 The Konzergebouw Orchestra, Amsterdam. 9-40 John Steeves: Christian songs. 9-50 Choir of St. Williams Strasbourg. 10 A Programme of Christmas Carols. 10-20 The Choir of the Wilhem-Church, Strasbourg.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Muchtarbai of Rampur. 6-24 Shrimati Malti Joshi: Bhajan. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Community Singing. 5: You guess correctly? 7-10 Mushtarbai. 7-29 Shrimati Malti Joshi. 7-40 Jogan: Pathetic story in charming lyrics. 8 True Romances. 3: Matches: Talk in Hindustani 8-15 Shrimati Malti Joshi. 8-25 Nazrana: Play in Hindustani. 8-50 Mushtarbai. 9-45 Records. 9-50 Shrimati Malti Joshi. 10-8 Lucknow Radio Orchestra. 10-14 Mushtarbai.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

5 p.m. For Countrysride. 5-50 For Countryside (Contd.) 6-10 Rebati Bhusan Mukerjee. 6-30 Dawm: Humorous discourse. 6-40 Sachin Das Gupta. 7 The Word Mawd. 7-10 Bimal Kar. 7-30 Salam: Novelty programme. 7-50 Haridas Bannerjee. 8-5 The Birthday of Christ: Talk in Bengali. 8-20 Sunil Ghose. 9 Why I Work: Talk. 9-45 A Merry Mixture.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Three Songs. 9-50 For Assamese Listeners.

Dacca Programme

257 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Religious songs. 5-30 Suprava Bannerjee. 5-50 Kashi Nath Bhatt. 6-5 Gnayer Katha: For Rural Listeners. 7 Radha Raman Basak. 7-15 Suprava Bannerjee. 7-30 Gopen Das Gupta. 7-45 Our Civic Duties, 1: Introduction: Talk in Bengali. 8 Kashi Nath Bhatt. 8-15 Shefalika Das 8-35 Gour Basak. 9-5 Gopen Das Gupta. 9 45 Shefalika Das. 10 Sunil Bose.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,422) kc/s)

4 p.m. Sistu Krishnamurti Sastri: Veena. 4-30 European Programme: Christmas music: Bach. 5 P. N. Angappa Pillai. 5-20 P. N. Angappa Pillai. 6-5 Duets by C. S. Rajam and G. S. Vijaya Rao. 6-15 P. N. Angappa Pillai. 6-45 Excerpts from 'Nativity of Christ: Carols. 7 Switching Back: Beauty Culture in Ancient India: Talk in Tamil. 7-50 Excerpts from 'Nativity of Christ': Carols. 8-5 Shrimati K. B. Sundarambal: Voice. 9 To What End? The Sane Mind: Talk. 9-45 Vilattikulam Svamigal: Voice.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 p.m. to 6-5 As in Madras 1. 6-5 For Rural Areas Only. 6-15 Sreeranganeethulu: Gossip for villagers. 6-25 Dairyin, 1: More milk: Talk in Telugu. 6-35 Modern Songs. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Merry Christmas. 10-2 The Messiah, 3.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 Venugopala Pillai. 6-5 For the Villages. 6-30 The Trichinopoly Catholic Club Band and Orchestra. 7 Learn to sing. 7-15 As She Expected: Playlet. 7-50 Shrimati M. S. Mohanambal: Vocal. 8-30 Interlude. 8-45 C. S. Krishna Iyer: Vocal. 9-45 Shrimati M. S Mohanambal.

Java Programme

(17, 19 and 21 metres)

18-03 and 16-00 Concerts. 17-15 English potpourris. 18-30 Instrumental soli. 19-00 Nirom Orchestra.

Pre-Holiday Liquidation In Cotton Markets

BOMBAY SELLING AND SOUTHERN HEDGING

Wall-Street And Trade Best Buyers

Bombay, Dec 23

The New York cotton market was moderately active with the decline after early advance disclosing an indifferent demand with the market developing a holiday atmosphere.

The market opened steady with operators ignoring the weakness in Bombay. Prices advanced on continued price-fixing Wall Street buying and smallness of hedges. Prices sagged on Bombay liquidation of May and Southern selling. Finally Spot house selling appeared with the session ending barely steady.

At the opening March was quoted 4 points down at 10.84 and under improved buying prices advanced to 10.93 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 10.75 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 13 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed 16 points down at 11.15c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with increased selling in near months and closed at a decline of 1 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices closed 3 points down at 10.92c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with January 8.34. The market was steady. There was trade calling and pre-holiday liquidation. The market closed at a net riseo f 1 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 8.78c. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Uppers futures were steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 12 points. Giza futures closed unchanged to 2 points down. The Alexandria cotton market was steady and Sakels futures advanced 30 points while Ashmouni futures closed 20 to 26 points higher.

HOLIDAY LIQUIDATION

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee state:

The Bombay Cotton market after the steep rise of last week registered a sharp decline in prices. The highest rate for Broach April/May was Rs. 338 (December 16) and the lowest Rs. 303 1/2 (December 20). The market at first declined and then rallied in sympathy with a spurt in silver as well as bullish advices from Alexandria. Later, prices suffered a severe setback due to bulls unloading, the disappointing action of the Silver market and heavy all round selling particularly against the December options expiring to-day (Thursday). Trading in Broach July/August contract commenced on December 20 at a premium of Rs 6 over Broach April-May and this difference widened further to Rs. 8. The Third All-India Cotton Forecast due for publication on Friday the 22nd December will have been known when this report is out. The New York market declined on reports of large repossessions of loan cotton. Such repossessions, including equities sold by producers thus far are estimated at 1,300,000 bales Active Japanese and Bombay buying was in evidence but it was offset by increased hedges against the loan releases. The Liverpool market was irregular but prices on the whole declined following the easiness of overseas markets and pre-holiday liquidation.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (10-14 a.m.)	10.93+05
New York March lowest (3 p.m.)	10.75—13
Liverpool January highest	8.40+06
Liverpool January lowest	8.35+01

HOLIDAYS IN COTTON

The local cotton market will be entirely closed to-day (Monday), the 25th instant and open from 12 noon to 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foregn friends:—

Liverpool: Recent easiness Liverpool cotton due Christmas profit-taking. Expect higher prices. New Year advise purchases on declines. American freight very scarce.

New York: Cotton decline improved technical position. Eastern selling offset by trade buying.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

New York, Dec 22

January	11.13—12
March	10.90—11
May	10.59—04
July	10.24—02
October	9.54—06
December	9.47—03

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 22

January	10.93—12
March	10.75—13
May	10.40—11
July	10.04—02
October	9.54—06
Middling Spot	11.15—16

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec 22

January	11.00—11
March	10.92—03
May	10.55—01
Middling Spot	10.92—03

NEW YORK

New York, Dec 22

Noon call.

December	10.85
March	10.49
May	10.08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec 22

	Bales
Day's receipt at all U S Ports	88,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	30,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 22

December	8.40+04
January	8.36+02
February	8.37+01
March	8.39+01
April	8.39+01
May	8.39+01
June	8.35+02
July	8.32+02
August	8.25+02
September	8.16+02
October	8.08+03
November	8.04+03
December	8.04+03
January	8.02+03
Middling Spot	8.78+08
	11-12 a.m. quotations
January	8.35
March	8.39

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York: December 22.

CORRESPONDING

	Season to date.	This week.	Season 1937/8.	Week 1938.
Total insight (excluding linters)	9,161	339	7,097	82
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,273	158	3,325	71
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,989	194	1,925	79
Of which to Japan	388	16	454	33
Of which to China	186	26	23	5
Of which to Great Britain	926	65	265	9
Of which to Germany	39	.....	280	21
Stock at New York	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock at U. S. Ports	.....	3,856	.....	3,633
Stock at U. S. interior towns	.....	3,386	.....	3,444
World's visible supply	.....	.....	.....	9,992
Of which American cotton	.....	.....	.....	7,821
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	.....	.....	911	166
Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,655	266	2,960	70

N. B.—All in bales thousands omitted.

Certificated Stocks are placed at 8,000 bales.

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, Dec 22

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals:

Platinum 100 per cent Rs. 67 per tola
Elephant Brand
Platinum 97 per cent Rs. 66 per tola
Elephant Brand
Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 20 per tola
Anchor Brand
Palladium 100 per cent Rs. 55 per tola
Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 110 per tola
Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 90 per tola
Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 80 per tola
Rhodium 100 per cent Rs. 220 per tola

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Arr. Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22 30
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	9-10	17 40
Madras Express	10-15	14 25
Poona Mail	10-30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12 35	17 20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Pass.	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

B. B. and C. I. Railway

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon.)	21-15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

(N.B.—As Monday, 25th and Tuesday, 26th December, are Bank Holidays, this train will run on Wednesday, 27th December)

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

for London 8-40

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only)

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec 23

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 177 to 176. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 3.94 3/4 at New York. London silver declined 1/16d. at 23 5/16d. for Spot but forward was unchanged at 23 1/2d. Speculators bought and sold. New York Spot silver prices were reduced 1 1/8c at 35 3/8 cents per lb. In sympathy with Bombay weakness. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 61-4-3 and forward parity was Rs. 61-11-0. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4 1/4d. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 26-11-6. The local market was quietly steady with a narrow business.

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready Rs.	41 12 0	60 6 0
Magsar	41 13 6	60 12 0
Posh	42 1 0	61 5 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Dec 23

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 80 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 95 0 0

Tone:—Firm.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 23.

Spot closed.
Forward closed.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 23.

Gold Bars Fine per oz closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 23.

T. T. London on:—

New York	402/404
Paris	176/177
Berlin	unquoted
Madrid	38.50 sellers unofficial
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.52/7.58
Brussels	24.00/24.25
Milan	77.75 unofficial
Berne	17.80/17.95
Copenhagen	20.31 unofficial
Stockholm	16.85/16.95
Oslo	17.65/17.75

Rest all closed to-day.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 23

Following a decline of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 297 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 302 on scattered buying. At the rise there was renewed long liquidation and prices declined to the opening level of Rs. 297. There was some buying at this level which imported steadiness and prices improved to Rs. 302/8. Some operators are transferring purchases of Broach A/M delivery to the later month.

The market remained steady and closed at 3-30 p.m. as under:

F G M G Broach:—			
April/May	Rs.	304	8 0
July/August		310	8 0
Fine M G Oomra:—			
December/January		269	0 0
March		272	0 0
F G M G Bengal:—			
December/January		219	8 0
March		221	8 0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Dec 22

Sakel January	20.20+30
Sakel March	19.90+40
Giza January	18.08+31
Giza March	18.61+29
Ashmouni December	17.25+22
Ashmouni February	17.35+24

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 22

Broach A/M highest 314 lowest 299 closing at 5-30 p.m. 300

Broach J/A highest 321 lowest 306 closing at 5-30 p.m. 307

Oomra D/J highest 274 lowest 263 closing at 5-30 p.m. 264

Oomra March highest 278 lowest 267 closing at 267 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 224 lowest 215 closing 217

Bengal March highest 226 1/2 lowest 217 closing at 5-30 p.m. 218 1/2

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 300, highest Rs. 302 1/2, lowest Rs. 295 1/2, closed Rs. 299. Broach J/A closed Rs. 306.

COTTON PARITY

Difference Broach A/M below Liverpool May 151 points.

Difference Broach A/M above New York May 105 points.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 22

UPPERS:—	
Spot	9.96+15
January	9.64+04
March	9.72+03
May	9.75+02
July	9.78+02
October	9.59+12
GIZA:—	
Spot	10.37+12
January	9.87—0
March	10.04—0
May	10.13+2
July	10.18—2
October	10.15—2

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec 23

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G:—				
Bengal U P	222	220	217	214
Punjab	222	220	217	214
Oomra No. 3	271	269	266	263
C P No. 1	285	283	280	277
C P No. 2	277	275	272	269

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 22-12-39	4654000	2960000
Receipts yesterday 22-12-39	88000	26000
Exports to date 22-12-39	2970000	1933000
Stock at Ports 15-12-39	3196000	3085000
Stock at Interior Towns 15 12-39	3446000	3467000
Stock at Liverpool 15-12-39	.....	1086000
Visible Supply 15-12-39		7905000
Quantity in sight 15-12-39	8822000	7015000
Quantity out of sight 15-12-39	.....	4745000

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec 23

Bengal Fine 319-20 December +3 1/2 January +3

Punjab Fine 221-22 December +4 January +3 1/2

C P 1 283-87 December +19 January +18

C P 2 274-76 December +10 January +9

Berar 288-89 December +5 January +4

Khandesh 257-60 December —5 January —6

Jalna Sailu 259-60
Ahmednagar 258-60
Broach February +1
Punjab 4 F December +10/16
Sindh N T 341-47

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec 23

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday This year	Since 1st Sept Last year
Khandesh	1,373	13,535	12,687
Central India	339	13,377	59,316
Barsi and Nagar	1,007	46,484	13,387
Hyderabad Gaorani	394	14,996	1,068
Berar	1,784	66,864	42,464
Central Provinces	810	16,806	18,196
Total Oomras	5,377	170,962	144,601
Dholera	380	8,683	58,000
N W Provinces	282	15,413	536
Rajputana	66	10,170	11,316
Sind Punjab	3,668	150,187	98,739
Broach		797	12,088
Coompta and Dharwar		13,411	11,972
Westerns Northerns	210	12,116	11,569
Cocoanada			6
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		388	2,121
American	251	379	512
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,203	124,440	113,230
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,892	6
Total	12,437	509,838	464,696
Arrived by road to 21st December 1939		65,000	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept to 21st Dec

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday This year	Last year
Europe	1,188	38,352	66,369
Japan and China	9,330	250,546	341,334
Coast Ports		8,279	12,197
Up-country by Rail		122,235	95,733
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		26,943	32,687
Total	10,518	446,365	548,320

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES

Bombay, Dec 23

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.).

Pepper ready Allepey per candy	Rs.	103	0 0
Pepper ready Allepey new per candy		96	0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy		102	0 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15th per candy		108	0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per cwt.		13	0 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.		19	0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt		22	0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt		21	8 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15th per cwt		23	0 0

Pre-Holiday Quiet In Share Bazar

SOME REPLACEMENT BY RECENT SELLERS

Narrow Price Fluctuations

Bombay, Dec 23

To-day being the last one hour session of the year, the share bazar was quiet during the early part of the day and prices declined under pre-holiday liquidation but at the decline there was some replacement buying by sold-out professional bulls and a portion of the loss was recovered and the market closed steady.

The recent decline in shares was mostly influenced by weakness in commodity markets. There had been large accumulation of long interest in cotton seeds and silver which needed a purge to improve the technical situation. Heavy realisings depressed prices and there is decided improvement in the technical situation and it is likely that upward move will be re-started in the coming year after full adjustment of the situation.

Thus the market position remains unchanged and as long as war continues in Europe, it will be advisable to have constructive interest and all sharp setbacks should be availed to effect purchases.

With increased speculative activity in all local markets and with wild enthusiasm, prices have been pushed to considerably higher levels and as usual when the market is purely under sentimental influence, we have to expect sharp breaks which may unnerve weak holders.

The coming year is bound to help industrial progress in this country and higher prices of commodities are bound to increase the purchasing power. Moreover foreign supplies will not be available and will not offer any effective competition. Thus we believe in the long run shares prices will be pushed up to higher levels.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened to-day at Rs. 2197 and after advancing to Rs. 2200 declined to Rs. 2182 which was the lowest level and later prices advanced to Rs. 2212 which was the highest level. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 415 after declining to Rs. 414 improved to Rs. 416 and closed at Rs. 415/8.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1135 and after declining to Rs. 1125 improved to Rs. 1132. Century shares after declining to Rs. 409 recovered to Rs. 413/8. Central Indias closed at Rs. 367 and Kohinoors closed at Rs. 450 Associated Cements closed at Rs. 138. Bellapurs were steady at Rs 258 and Burmas were quiet at Rs. 686.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec 23

Bombay Dyeing (1137) 1135 1125 1135 1132
Century (415) 414 409 413 412 413/8
Central India (368) 368 364 365 361 368 367
Kohinoor (450) 444 443 449 450
New Great (462) 460 452 458 462
Simplex (135/8) 135 132 134 135/8
Swadeshi (352/8) 352 346 347 346
Associated Cement (138/4) 136/8 137/8 138
Andhra (1490) 1490
Tram Ord (131) 131/8
Tata Hydro (155/8) 155/8
Tata Power (1376/4) 1377 1370 1375 1376
T Steel Defd (2217/8) 2197 2195 2200 2182
2202 2200 2210 2212
T Steel Ord (417/8) 415 416 414 416 415/6
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (134/8) 134/8
Bellapur (259) 257 255 257 258
B Steam (332) 332
B Burma (692/8) 690 686 688 685

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Dec. 23.

100 Ahmedabad Advance	355	0
250 BOM. DYEING	1130	0
100 CENTURY	413	8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	367	0
100 COLABA	216	8
100 Coorla	130	0
250 Davio	60	0
200 Dawn	401	4
100 D. Sassoon Def.	0	5 9
100 Finlay	211	0
100 GUKAK	231	8
1000 Hindustan	2060	0
100 Indore	51	0
100 Khatau	143	12
100 KOHINOOR	450	0
250 Laxmi	605	0
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	244	0
250 Model	99	0
50 MYSORE	123	8
200 NEW GREAT	462	0
100 Osmanshahi	51	0
100 Phoenix	315	0
25 Sassoon Silk	86	0
1000 Sholapur	4400	0
50 SIMPLEX	135	8
50 SWADESHI	346	0
100 SWAN	293	8
500 Vishnu	1433	12
1000 Western	995	0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	99	8
25-50 Central	33	14
125-500 Imp. Conty.	370	0
500 Imperial	1497	8
50-100 India	137	0
100 Reserve Bank	107	0
5 Union	5-8-6	

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED	138	0

INSURANCE

100 Empire	626	4
15-100 Jupiter	9	6
20 Mercantile	50	0
15-75 New India	35	2
200 Oriental	4015	0
10-50 Vulcan	6	14

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmed. Old	149	4
100 ANDHRA VALLEY	1490	0
10 Ajmer	10	12
50 BOMBAY TRAM	131	8
100 Bombay Suburban	165	0
10 Broach	11	8
100 Karachi	182	8
100 Poona	183	8
100 Surat	160	0
100 TATA HYDRO	155	8
1000 TATA POWER	1376	4

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	980	0
100 C. Province	98	0
100 Gh. Baramati	93	0
100 Gujarat	96	0
100 Nandra Bhon	83	0
100 Pachora Jamner	73	0
100 Sara Serajganj	97	0
500 Tapti Valley	757	8

MININGS

5 Burma Corp.	8	0
2sh. Indian Copper	2	11
10 Indian Iron and Steel	44	
10 SHIVRAJPUR	56	0
30 TATA STEEL DEF.	2212	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	415	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK	570	0
10 Air Services	5	10
80 BELAFUR SUGAR	258	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	615	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	332	0
125 B. BURMA	686	4
50 B. BURMA CONTY.	223	2
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	6	0
100 IND. BLEACHING	147	0
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	0
50 Ind. Invest Trust	48	0
100 Ind. Radio Def.	430	0
100 I. Radio Ord.	442	8
30 Port Canning	74	4
30 PREMIER CON.	85	12
15 Scindia	26	3
25 Tata Oil Mill	55	0
100 Western I. Match	154	4

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	132?	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam XD	286	4
p.c. Bom. (T.F.)	75	4
5 p.c. Central India (T. F.)	551	4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107	0
6 1/4 p. c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	140	10
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1445	0
7 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	191	14
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	134	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	682	8

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	100	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	103	2
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	49	4
7 p.c. Sholapur	75	10
5 p.c. Tata Hydro	103	12

(Capital letters indicate shares of forward list).

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Dec 23

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 87/10; 4 per cent 1960/70 102/8; 5 per cent 1945/55 110/7

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 99/8; Bank of Hindusthan 24/12; Bank of India 137; Central Bank 33/14; Imperial Bank F P 1467/8; Imperial Bank P P 368/12; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 107; Union Bank 5/8

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles 510; Ambica 298/2; Arun 248/12; Arvind 1410; Asok 250; Bharatkhand Textiles 2300; Bombay Dyeing 1127/8; Buckingham and Carnatics 227; Cawnpore 600; Central India 366/4; Century 412/8; Colaba 215/10; Elgin 165; Gokak 230/10; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 60/10; Jubilee 396/4; Khatau Makanji 141/4 Kohinoor 448/12; Laxmi Cotton 605, Madhusudan 200; Marsden 123/2; Morarji 245; Mysore 123/2; Nandlal Bhandari 77/4; New Great 461/4; Raipur 750; Rajnagar 186/4; Saijan 97/8; Sassoon and Alliance 87; Sholapur 4250; Simplex 135; Swadeshi 345; Vishnu 1438/12

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord 1487/8; Tata Hydro Ord 155; Tata Power Ord 1373/12

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 149/6; Ajmer Electrics 10/12; Amalgamated 10/12; Bombay Suburban 165; Bombay Tram 131/4; Lahore Electrics 225; Surat Electrics 160

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 567/8; Associated Cements 137/8; Belapur 258/14; Bombay Burma New 221/14; Bombay Burma Old 686; Bombay Steam 331/4; Bombay Telephone 86/8; Br B Petrol 6; Burma Corporation 8; Dalmia Cement 10; Indian Bleaching 146/4; Industrial Investment Tr 48/8; Indian Radio Ord 430; Indian Radio Defd 430; Indian Copper 2/11; Indian Iron 44/12; Mysore sugar 44/8; Port Canning 74/4; Premier Construction 85/4; Rohtas Industries 24; Scindia Steam 26/3; Shivrajpur 55/8; Steel Corp of Bengal 25; Tata Oil 55; Tata Steel Ordy 414/8; Tata Steel Defd 2207/8

JUTES

Birla Jute 26; Howrah 63/8; Hukumchand 9/8; Kamarhatty 562; Kanknarrah 473; Lawrence 480; Reliance 67.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Dec 23

East Asiatic Company's Norwegian s.s. Inviken of 2840 reg tons, Captain N M Nesboe arrived from Saigon with cargo of rice.

M B Kaisha's Japanese s.s. Getuyo Maru of 5513 reg tons, Captain T Saito arrived from Yokohama with cotton goods and general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Company's Italian s.s. Carso of 3955 reg tons, Captain S Costante arrived from Genoa with passengers and general cargo.

EXPORTS

Bombay: December 23.

1750 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co; 120 bales cotton fly Champaklal and Co; 21 bales cotton thread waste Champaklal and

LARGE IMPORTS OF YARN DURING OCTOBER

Cloth Importations Drop To 78.0 Million Yds

General.—The Sea-Borne trade returns for the month of October show that there was a substantial increase in the importations of cotton yarn into British India during the month as compared with the imports for the same month last year. Imports of cotton piecegoods were, however, lower than in October last year owing to an appreciable contraction in the shipments from both the United Kingdom and Japan.

Cotton Yarn.—The total imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions amounted to 5.0 million lbs, as compared with 4.0 million lbs. in October last year. China improved her sendings from 1.3 million lbs. to 2.5 million lbs., and Japan also increased her shipments from 2.3 million lbs. to 2.4 million lbs. Arrival from the United Kingdom, on the other hand dropped from 405,000 lbs. to 84,000 lbs.

Arrivals of grey yarn advanced from 2.8 million lbs. in October 1938 to 3.5 million lbs. during the month under review, made up of 800,000 lbs. of single yarn (as against 1.3 million lbs. in October a year ago) and 2.7 million lbs. of folded yarn (as against 1.5 million lbs.) Of the single yarn imports, 154,000 lbs. consisted of yarn of counts 31s to 40s, of which Japan supplied 80,000 lbs. (as against 397,000 lbs. in October 1938) and China 61,000 lbs. (as against 439,000 lbs.); and 618,000 lbs. of yarn of counts over 50s, of which the shares of Japan and China amounted to 270,000 lbs. and 339,000 lbs. respectively, as against 134,000 lbs. and 96,000 lbs. in October last year.

In the case of folded yarn, China increased her sendings under counts 26s to 50s from 606,000 lbs. in October a year ago to 1.6 million lbs., and under counts 51s to 80s from 176,000 lbs. to 456,000 lbs. In the former range, shipments from Japan declined from 521,000 lbs. to 172,000 lbs., but her imports of yarn of counts 51s to 80s advanced from 161,000 lbs. to 350,000 lbs., and of counts over 80s from 38,000 lbs. to 166,000 lbs.

Importations of bleached yarn fell by 32,000 lbs. to 103,000 lbs., made up of 42,000 lbs. of single yarn and 61,000 lbs. of folded yarn. Of the single yarn imports, the United Kingdom supplied 12,500 lbs. of yarn of counts 31s to 40s (as against 29,000 lbs. in October last year) and 29,500 lbs. of yarn of counts over 50s (as against 39,000 lbs.). In folded yarn, there were no shipments from Japan under 50s which in October last year amounted to 40,000 lbs. Imports of yarn over 50s amounted to 60,000 lbs., as against 350 lbs. in October a year ago, but no details are yet available in regard to the sources of these imports.

In coloured yarn, imports amounted to 22,000 lbs, as compared with 54,000 lbs. in October 1938.

Imports of mercerised yarn advanced from 998,000 lbs in October last year to 1.4 million lbs., made up entirely of folded yarn. Japan shipped 1.2 million lbs. of yarn of counts 51s to 80s (as against 741,000 lbs. in October a year ago) and 217,000 lbs. of yarn of counts over 80s (against 172,000 lbs. in the same month last year).

Cotton Piecegoods.—The aggregate imports of cotton piecegoods dropped from 78.0 million yards in October last year to 56.7 million yards owing to a falling off in the arrivals from both the United Kingdom and Japan, whose shipments dropped by 10 million yards to 8.1 million yards and 48.0 million yards respectively.

Plain Grey Goods.—Importations of plain grey goods at 22.6 million yards compared with 23.0 million yards in October 1938. Shipments from Japan fell by 150,000 yards to 22.3 million yards, and those from the United Kingdom by 249,000 yards to 292,000 yards.

Bordered Grey Goods.—In bordered grey goods, imports declined by 4.5 million yards to 4.8 million yards. Shipments from Japan and the United Kingdom dropped from 7.2 million yards and 2.1 million yards in October last year to 4.8 million yards and 18,000 yards respectively.

Bleached Goods.—A substantial decline took place in the imports of bleached goods, arrival for the month falling to 9.7 million yards to 9.3 million yards. Here also, imports from the United Kingdom dropped from 9.5 million yards in October a year ago to 4.1 million yards, while shipments from Japan also fell from 9.2 million yards to 4.9 million yards.

Printed Goods.—In the case of printed goods also, arrivals declined from 17.2 million yards in October 1938 to 10.2 million yards in the month under review. The reduction was mainly due to smaller shipments from Japan—7.8 million yards as against 14.4 million yards in October a year ago. Sendings from the United Kingdom dropped by 476,000 yards to 2.3 million yards.

Dyed Goods.—Imports of dyed goods were more or less maintained at 8.4 million yards. Although arrivals from the United Kingdom declined from 3.1 million yards in October last year to 1.3 million yards, this was more than made up by increased shipments from Japan which amounted to 7.0 million yards as compared with 5.0 million yards in October 1937.

Woven Coloured Goods.—Importations in this category rose by nearly 380,000 yards to 1.3 million yards, owing to larger shipments from Japan—1.2 million yards as compared with 737,000 yards in October last year. Sendings from the United Kingdom dropped from 171,000 yards to 43,000 yards.

Fents.—Importations of fents dropped by nearly one half to 194,000 lbs. Arrivals from Japan fell from 208,000 lbs. to 106,000 lbs.; imports from the United Kingdom dropped from 83,000 lbs to 35,000 lbs., while shipments from the United States of America also dropped from 81,000 lbs. to 40,000 lbs. Of the total imports of fents, 193,000 lbs. (or 957,000 yards) were made up of fents of cotton not exceeding four yards in length.

Artificial Silk Yarn.—The total imports of artificial silk yarn during the month amounted to 1.5 million lbs. as against 2.4 million lbs. in October last year. Although shipments from Japan advanced from 650,000 lbs. to 1.4 million lbs., this was more than offset by the drop in the arrivals from Italy—75,000 lbs. as against 1.7 million lbs. in October a year ago.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—In the case of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk, imports rose from 2.4 million yards in October 1938 to 5.9 million yards during the month, owing mainly to an improvement in the sendings from Japan which amounted to 4.9 million yards as against 2.1 million yards in October last year. Imports of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials also advanced by 147,000 yards to 700,000 yars, of which Japan supplied 661,000 yards (as against 493,000 yards in October 1938).

EXPORTS.

Cotton Yarn.—In contrast to the increase in the imports of cotton yarn, British Indian exports of cotton yarn during the month of October declined by nearly 2 million lbs. to 2.5 million lbs. Shipments to most of the markets declined. Shipments to Hongkong fell away from 1.5 million lbs. in October last year to 121,000 lbs.; sendings to Burma dropped by 150,000 lbs. to 1.2 million lbs.; the Straits Settlements took 342,000 lbs. as against 409,000 lbs. in October a year ago; and the absence of exports to Syria and Cyprus together accounted for a loss of more than half a million lbs. Exports to Iraq, however, rose by 30,000 lbs. to 159,000 lbs.

Cotton Piecegoods.—In the case of cotton piecegoods, exports advanced from 13.6 million yards in October last year to 19.9 million yards in the month under review. Shipments to some of the important markets were as below:

Exports of Cotton Piecegoods:

For the Month of October:	1938	1939.
	(In thousands of yards.)	
Iraq	498	330
Arabia	283	390
Bahrein Islands	247	329
Ceylon	1,915	1,959
Burma	5,743	9,149
Straits Settlements	1,564	2,227
Federated Malay States	407	774
Nigeria	616	263
Mauritius and Dependencies	23	1,772
Portuguese East Arica	120	1,109
Kenya Colony Zanzibar and Pemba	213	398

Of the total exports for the month 6.9 million yards consisted of grey (unbleached) piecegoods as against 4.3 million yards in October 1938; 1.1 million yards of bleached goods against 732,000 yards in October last year; and 11.9 million yards of coloured, printed or dyed goods as compared with 8.5 million yards in October a year ago.

Woven Coloured Goods.—Arrivals in this category also rose from 470,000 yards in October a year ago to 912,000 yards. Here again, Japan improved her sendings from 388,000 yards to 856,000 yards, while shipments from the United Kingdom dropped from 65,000 yards to 38,000.

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CENTRAL LIBRARY FOR PROVINCE

Committee Appointed To Prepare Scheme

The Publicity Officer to the Government of Bombay writes:—

The Government of Bombay has appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to consider and report on the question of the establishment of a Central Provincial Library in the City of Bombay and three Regional Libraries for each of the linguistic centres, viz: Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar:—

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, M.A. (Cantab), LL.B. Bar-at-Law, Principal, Government Law College (Chairman), Dr. P. M. Joshi, M.A., Ph.D. Librarian, University of Bombay, the Librarian, Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and Mr. R. P. Karwe, Registrar, Government Law College, who will also be the Secretary of the Committee (Members).

The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows:—

(i) What should be the nature of the Central Library to be established in Bombay and of the Regional Libraries for Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar.

(ii) Whether the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Library should form the nucleus of the Central Library in Bombay.

(iii) Whether new libraries should be opened in the regional centres or certain existing libraries, one in each centre, should be given the right to receive copyright books and become closely associated with the central library.

(iv) If existing libraries are to be given the right, what should be the terms on which they should become part of the scheme.

(v) What should be the establishment for the Central Library in Bombay.

(vi) What arrangements should be made for the housing of the Central Library.

(vii) Any other questions which the Chairman may consider necessary as arising out of these matters should also be dealt with.

Newspaper Representatives' Association

A tea party was given to Mr. Harish C. Jain of the "Pioneer", who will shortly be joining the National Advertising Service as Chief executive by the members of the Newspaper Representatives' Association on Saturday. Mr. Homee Cooper said that whatever little the Association had been able to do for better advertising had been due to Mr. Jain's efforts.

Mr. Jain thanked the members of the Association and assured them that it would always be his earnest endeavour to co-operate with the members of the association in every possible way.

Mr. M. S. Arvamuthu of the "Hindustan Times" was elected President of the Association.

All-India Table Tennis

HEAVY PROGRAMME ON OPENING DAY

The All-India Table Tennis Championships Tournament commenced at the St. Xavier's College Hall on Sunday evening. A heavy programme was gone through and the following are the results:—

RESULTS.

H. K. Shivdasani beat C. J. D'Monte, 21-8, 21-19, 21-13.
M. D. Batliwalla beat S. V. Ullal, 21-11, 21-19, 21-17.
K. N. Nailaseth beat H. Taiyarkhan, 21-4, 23-21, 21-15.
V. R. Apte beat V. G. Kamat, 21-8, 21-14, 21-17
J. E. Gandhi beat R. K. L. Sing, 21-16, 21-16, 21-19
M. A. Desai beat S. M Katwar, 21-13, 24-22, 21-18
U. M. Chandarana bet N. D. Patel, 21-9, 21-11, 21-18.
K. S. Cooper beat S. J. Mugaseth, 21-11, 21-15, 21-16.
K. N. Moudgill beat K. R. Davar, 21-17, 21-19, 17-21, 21-4.
D. N. Wagh bet F. B. Bharucha, 21-18, 21-5, 21-13.
F. R. Nariman beat I. P. Gohel, 21-9, 21-6, 21-5.
R. A. Keshaviah beat M. M. Waria, 21-6, 21-7, 21-12.
P. S. Varde beat R. K. Modi, 21-7, 21-11, 21-7
K. M. Bhagwati beat N. G. Guzder, 21-9, 21-10, 21-14.
V. V. Prabhu beat S. S. Patkar, 21-15, 22-20, 21-23, 21-15.
K. N. Dady beat M. V. Wagle, 14-21, 21-19, 19-21, 21-14, 21-15.
M. P. Sethna W. O. P. M. Pohowalla.
A. S. Athavankar W. O. R. V. Hathangadi.
H. R. Kanga W. O. G. B. Relwani.
K. E. Ghaswalla W. O. R. M. Kapadia.
Miss P. Vakharia and Miss K. R. Shroff beat Miss A. de Souza and Mrs. L. Moorhouse, 21-19, 18-21, 21-18, 6-21, 21-14.

FIXTURES FOR TUESDAY.

At 5-30 p.m. Miss P. F. Madon v Miss K. K. Nariman.
Miss P. de Lima vs Mis. K. F. Madan.
K. E. Ghasvalla v. V. V. Prabhu.
B. S. Batliwala v. K. N. Nailaseth.
K. A. C. Peermahomed v. V G. Kamat.
A. Dyer v. M. V. Wagle.
At 6 p.m. Miss A. de Souza v. Miss P. Vakharia.
Miss F. Dyer v. Miss L. Moorhouse.
P. S. Varde v. K. M. Bhagvati.
Z. J. Mugaseth v. M. P. Sethna.
R. B. Desai v. A. S. Athavankar.
H. R. Kanga v. R. A. Keshaviah.
At 6-30 p.m. A. Dyer and B. S. Batliwala v. V. V. Saraiya and V. Kamat.
F. R. Nariman v. D. N. Wagh.
K. N. Moudgill v. K. S. Cooper.
U. M. Chandarana v. D. A. Ferreira.
M. A. Desai v. B. G. Kulkarni.
J. E. Gandhi v. R. S. Cooper.
H. K. Shivdasani v. M. B. Batliwala.

To be followed by any matches in the Men's Singles of the Tournament proper which can be played off.

WORLD OF SPORT: HOME AND ABROAD

Control Of Cycling In India

(BY LOOKER-ON.)

It is high time the Indian Olympic Association took notice of the activities of Mr. Janki Dass who styles himself the Honorary Secretary of the National Cyclists Federation of India. I believe this is the gentleman who was sent by Prof. G. D. Sondhi to Australia to compete in the British Empire Games, despite the definite instructions of the I. O. A. Council to the contrary. It is a well-known fact that this cost the Professor his Secretaryship of the I. O. A.

INITIAL CLASH

However that may be, the cyclists of Bombay desired to have a body of their own and they formed the Bombay Presidency Cyclists Union. It was originally affiliated with the B. P. O. A. Soon the two bodies came to a clash over the question of control of cycling on this side of India. The B. P. O. A. asserted that they were in full charge of it as the I. O. A. was the controlling body for it in India, while the B. P. C. U. claimed the right on their own authority. To solve the difficulty and to give further impetus and scope to cyclists, Mr. J. C. Maitra, a member of the I. O. A. Council, suggested the formation of an All-India body for the control of cycling only.

The B. P. C. U. as well as the B. P. O. A. welcome the suggestion. Unfortunately the cyclists did not take the B. P. O. A. into their confidence, nor did they seek their co-operation. One fine morning it was announced that a National Federation of Cyclists had been formed in Bombay. I admire their boldness in seeking the affiliation of the Union Cycliste Internationale. It would be interesting to know how many provinces have so far joined this high-sounding Federation. Can it be really called a national institution?

By representing themselves as such, the office-bearers of this Federation have brought from the Secretary of the International Union a homily on the I. O. A. Everybody knows that a separate body for cycling would be able to serve its interests better than an Association like the I. O. A., which is interested in athletics and other games. There was no need for the Union Secretary to tell India that. The point at issue is that a proper organisation has not been formed yet to take charge of cycling in India. When it is done I am sure the I. O. A. would gladly hand over the responsibility to them. Until then the I. O. A. must continue to godfather this department also as athletics.

Ranji Trophy Inter-Provincial Cricket

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 22.

The Ranji Trophy inter-provincial Cricket Match between the United Provinces and Central India will be played at Allahabad on January 6, 7 and 8 next. Prominent Indian players like the Naidus, Mustaq Ali, Bhaya and Alexander are expected to participate.—United Press.

Protection For Indian Salt

Federation Of Indian Chambers' Plea To Central Govt.

A meeting of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry was held at the Hall of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, on Saturday, with Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar in the Chair. The following were present:

Mr. Amrit Lal Ojha (Vice-President); Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas; Lala Padampat Singhania; The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy; Mr. J. C. Setalvad; Sir Ardeshir R. Dalal; The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das, Mr. M. A. Master; Rai Bahadur Shivratan G. Mohatta; The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani; Mr. D. C. Ghose and Rao Sahib C. Hayavadana Rao.

After three hours' discussion, the following Press Note was issued: "The Committee considered the question arising out of the suggestions made to the Government of India for adopting a scheme for controlling prices of staple agricultural commodities in India under the Defence of India Rules and decided to address a detailed communication to the Government expressing their considered views on the subject. It is expected that the text of the representation would be released to the press on Monday, the 25th December, 1939.

INSURANCE RATES ON COTTON

The Committee considered a representation submitted to them by certain trades regarding the refusal of the Bombay Underwriters' Association to reduce the insurance rates for transit of cotton, cotton yarn and cotton piecegoods by rail or by sea. It was decided to pursue the matter further with the Under-Writers' Association.

The Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee submitted to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry a proposal to establish an Institute of Industrial Fatigue and Psychology in India. The views of the member-bodies of the Federation and important industrial organisations were ascertained as to the advisability of establishing such an Institute in India and it was found that the concensus of opinion, as represented by the replies received, was not in favour of the proposal on the ground that it would not be feasible to establish such an Institute at the present time. The Committee endorsed the views expressed by the majority of the organisations consulted.

INDIAN SALT INDUSTRY'S PLIGHT.

The question regarding the position of Indian Salt Industry arising out of the competition offered by the imports of foreign salt in India was considered by the Committee and it was decided to recommend to Government the re-introduction of an import duty at the rate of As. 4¼ (4/6) per maund with a view to give adequate protection to the indigenous industry.

With regard to the proposal of the Central Board of Revenue inviting the various Chambers of Commerce and industrial organisations interested in the question of the rates of depreciation allowance to participate in Conferences with the Central Board of Revenue for the discussion of these rates, the Committee decided that the Central Board of Revenue should be asked to discuss their proposals with the Special Committee appointed at the Calcutta Conference which was organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers and the Employers Federation of India.

It was decided to hold the Annual Session of the Federation in Delhi during Easter Holidays, on Sunday, the 24th and Monday, the 25th March, 1940.

The Committee decided to request the Government of India to examine the question of the export of Indian salt to Japan during the trade negotiations with the Government of Japan.

In the evening the President and members of the Committee met Mr. J. C. Setalvad, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at a tea-party at office of the Chamber.

GUJARAT YOUTH WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Sjt. Ishwarlal Desai, Secretary the Gujarat Youth League writes:

"The Gujarat Young Workers' Convention will be held at Surat in Withalwadi Hall, on 31st December at 2-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Sjt. S. A. Brelvi.

Invitations will be extended to about 300 young workers in Gujarat (Kathiawar), the proportion being fixed on territorial basis.

THE WAR AND THE MORAL ISSUES

Gandhiji Clarifies His Attitude

Clarification of Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards the war is contained in a letter which Mahatma Gandhi wrote to a 'western friend' in reply to his letter wherein he had argued, "we, at the present exploited and subordinated peoples of the world, cannot afford to have the Germans win, and I fear that, if she should, as a result of our refusing to do our share in obstructing her at this time, we could not escape our moral responsibility for the consequences." Says Mahatma Gandhi in his reply:—

"I cling to an old superstition, if it may be socalled. When in doubt on a matter involving no immorality either way I toss and actually read in it divine guidance. I have no other scientific basis. To attribute residuary powers to God, is a scientific mode in my opinion. In this crisis, too, I have resorted to a kind of toss. If I had my way, you know what would have happened. That was not to be. The Congress way was not only not immoral, for it, it was the only moral way. Hence I kept myself with the Congress.

My object was and still is to push forth the non-violent way as it was in my own proposal. The Congress way made room for the interpretation you have put upon it. But I do not regard it as a condition. It is a toss. If the British intention is pure, says the Congress, we plunge.

The way to test the intention is to know the British mind about India. If it is pure, then it is clear that God wants the Congress to throw its whole weight on the side of Britain, so that ultimately the victory may go not to the strongest arms but to the strongest cause.

What you want is already at Britain's disposal. She draws men and money without let or hindrance to get these. The Congress won't tolerate violence, let us assume. Then Britain has nothing to fear from the Congress in the violent way. And I hold that considered from the non-violent standpoint, which in my opinion is the only point worth considering, it would be immoral for the Congress to give her moral support to Britain unless the latter's moral position is made clear.

NAZISM.

I do not lay down the law as you do about Nazism. The Germans are as much human beings as you and I are. Nazism like other 'isms' is a toy of to-day. It will share the same fate as the other 'isms.'

I fancy I see the distinction between you and me. You, as a westerner, cannot subordinate reason to faith. I, as an Indian, cannot subordinate faith to reason even if I will. You tempt the Lord God with your reason; I won't. As the Gita says God is the fifth or the unknown, deciding factor

In spite of our intellectual differences, our hearts have always been and shall be one.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23:—An additional allotment of Rs. 1,10,000 has been provided in the current year's budget for the creation of scholarships and stipends for Muslim students.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7.)

sonal contacts and certainly is not to be achieved by a long range artillery duel; a third, that constitution making is a laborious affair, which requires infinite pains and patience, if lasting results are to be achieved.

SIR MAURICE'S SCHEME.

Agreement for which he pleaded was not the facile arrangement which could always be secured by one party conceding all the claims of the others; not a mechanical compromise with the ambiguous formula which each party hoped to interpret to its own advantage; but a union of hearts, an agreement free from illusion, based upon realities and upon mutual confidence and trust. On these foundations and upon no others can great States be built.

THOROUGH EXAMINATION

'It may be,' said Sir Maurice, 'that the unique and complex problems of Indian Government will be found to require a new technique, or perhaps a new application of old principles. I do not know and I leave these things to persons who are wiser than myself. Why should a suggestion be either rejected at first sight or insisted upon as the only panacea? In God's name let all suggestions be examined and discussed. Is misunderstanding to continue to breed misunderstanding and are motives always to be suspect? And at the end of it all is India to be confronted with the spectre conjured up by a poet's imagination, the spectre which cried:

'Look in my face; my name is might have been; I am also called no more, too late; fare well.'—A. P.

AGREEMENT OF HEARTS QUITE NECESSARY

CONDITION PRECEDENT FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

BENARES, Dec. 23.

"Constituent Assemblies elected on a wide franchise which have sought to combine the securing of unity among diverse elements with the writing of the new Constitution itself, have not always had a happy result," said Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, in his Convocation address to the Benares Hindu University this afternoon, when he dwelt on the history of the Constituent Assemblies as a method of evolving an agreed constitution.

Sir Maurice Gwyer emphasised that he was in the secrets of no Government or party. He was speaking for himself alone and with a great admiration and affection for the country in which for the time being his lot was cast.

He pleaded for a new approach to an intractable problem and for that touch of imagination which could transform a whole situation as by the wand of a magician.

REFERENCE TO FOREIGN GOVTS.

Sir Maurice referred to the Constituent Assemblies after the French revolution, the German National Assembly at Frankfurt and the Russian Constituent Assembly. He said that the French National Assembly did indeed produce a constitution on paper, but it failed and was succeeded by a dictatorship, because, intoxicated with theory, it took no account of realities.

The German Assemblies of 1848 and 1919 were neither of them strong enough to persuade or master their discordant elements and the Bolsheviks were determined from the first that the Russian Assembly should be extinguished at the earliest moment and that the will of the minority should prevail.

By way of contrast, said Sir Maurice, it was profitable to look at the procedure adopted for the purpose of bringing into existence the constitutions of Canada, Australia and South Africa.

A FEW DELEGATES

In each of the three cases the body which hammered out the scheme consisted of a very small number of delegates, and that though there were difficulties to be overcome, there was no organised volume of opinion which either refused to co-operate or which recorded its dissent from the scheme ultimately adopted.

In a body of delegates like this, Sir Maurice continued, men come to know each other better, to appreciate the strong points of another's case and to realise the weaker point of their own. The impact of mind upon mind has its effect, and after some time (such is the experience of those who have taken part in transactions of the kind) a sort of corporate sense is born, out of which there may emerge, if not a common will, at least a common desire to produce results.

MUTUAL RESPECT.

This does not always or necessarily happen, but it can and does happen for it is impossible for a body of men to labour together with common object for any considerable period of time, without asperities becoming softened, misunderstandings lessened and mutual respect engendered.

'I draw attention to all these matters,' said the Chief Justice, 'because as it seems to me they deserve to be studied and considered by those, whose natural and reasonable desire it is, that an Indian Constitution should receive an imprimatur for Indians themselves.'

PAINS AND PATIENCE.

There are many lessons to be learnt from the constitutional history of France, Germany and Russia on the one hand, and of Canada, Australia and South Africa on the other. One is surely this, that it is not the making of the constitution itself which necessarily produces agreement; a second, that no agreement of any kind is possible without per-

(Continued in column 5.)

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1940

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 14, 1996
Muslim: Jilkad 13, 1358
Parsi: Tir 21, 1909
Hightide: 10-39, 23-52
Lowtide: 5-13, 16-58
Sunrise: 7h. 9m.
Sunset: 6h. 9m.

SARASWAT UNION.

The Monthly Social Gathering of the Saraswat Union (Bombay North) will be held in the Vanmali Hall, Chhabildas Road, Dadar, (B. B. & C. I. Ry.), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to day (Monday.)

K. B. READING ROOM AND D. R. LIBRARY.

The adjourned Six-Monthly meeting of the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room and Damodar Raghoba Library will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of Raote House at Worli.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

A telegraphic notification states that, with effect from January 1, 1940 DLT class of telegrams may be accepted under usual conditions for following places; Cannary islands, Ifni, Spanish Morocco, Spain and Spanish possessions in West Africa. The charges per word would be one third ordinary in each case.

BOMBAY SUB-REGISTRARS' CONFERENCE.

The 13th Conference of the Sub-Registrars of Bombay Presidency will be held to-day (Monday) at Hira Baug Hall C. P. Tank at 10 a.m. It will be opened by Mr. M. J. Desai, I.C.S. Inspector-General of Registration, Bombay Province.

KHADI-HAWKING AT KHAR.

The Khar Taluka Congress Committee has decided to utilise Sundays and Bank Holidays for Khadi-hawking. All desirous of taking part are requested to be present on those days at Khadi Bhandar at 7-30 a.m.

A spinning hour is arranged once a week, every Monday, commencing from Monday, (25th) from 9 to 10 p.m. at Laxminagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MERCHANTS SANGH.

A meeting of the fruit and vegetable merchants' Sangh was held on Monday in the Gold Mohor Castle (New Byculla) Market at Byculla, Bombay when the following resolution was passed:

This Meeting Protests against the attitude of the G. I. P. Rly. Gov. in increasing the Quarter Rate on consignments of fruits and vegetables notwithstanding our demand for reducing the Quarter Rate to a one-fourth rate.

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Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—Auzuric. To-day at 9-30 p.m. only.
REGAL—"Come on George" Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Women" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Espionage Agent" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"A Chump At Oxford" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Beau Geste" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"Daughters of India" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bhagva Zenda" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Aulad" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m., Matine to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
DIAMOND—"The Phantom of the West" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sukhacha Shodha" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for United States of America per s.s. 'Pres. Van Buren' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 29th December, 1939.

RADICALS ON CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

(From A Correspondent)

Under the auspices of the 'A' Ward League of Radical Congressmen a public meeting was held at Ghoga Street, on Wednesday last, Messrs. Karnik, Hegde, Shetty, Rajaram Panday and Marathe explained the "Constituent Assembly."

HINDI IN ONE MONTH

Free Hindi classes will be held every day in the morning between 8 and 9 in Marwari Vidyalaya, 1st floor, Sandhurst Road, for one month. Enquiries may be made of the Secretary, Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth, Marwari Vidyalaya premises, 1st floor, side entrance, every morning between 8 and 9, or on Saturday and Sunday evening between 4 and 6.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYEES' RELIEF UNION

The abovenamed Union has been established with the object of helping those who are unemployed or out of service.

Those who are unemployed are requested to register their names with the Secretary at Neptune Building, 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort.

JINNAH DAY CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League the Mussalmans of Bombay will celebrate "Jinnah Day" today (Monday) as Mr. H. A. Jinnah's birthday and will hold a public meeting at Mohammedali Road, opposite Mandvi Post Office at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, M.L.A., Deputy Leader, Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly will preside.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

As the periodical revision of Railway Time-tables (both the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I.) will be effected in April 1940 the public are requested to forward their suggestions or recommendations therefor, to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on or before the 10th January, 1940, in order to enable them to forward the same to the respective Railways with their recommendations.

NEW BUILDING OF KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

Dr. S. R. Savur, Director of the Colaba Observatory, declared open this morning the new Building of the Kanara Saraswat Association constructed at Talmakiwadi, before a large and distinguished gathering of guests, including a sprinkling of Ladies. Mr. N. L. Kodikal, Chairman of the Managing Committee, made the welcome speech. In doing so, he read messages received from Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, University Registrar and ex-President of the Association and Mr. S. P. Varde, President of Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, Bombay, regretting their inability to be present and wishing all success to the function. His Holiness Shrimat Anandasram Swamiji of Chitrapur Mutt sent blessings with a personal donation of Rs. 100, while a congratulatory message was sent by Saraswat Union, Bombay North.

Mr. H. Sanker Rao, C.I.E. and Dr. Koppikar made short speeches, giving a history of the Association during the last 25 years and the building scheme which came to fruition on the day. Mr. S. N. Kalbag proposed vote of thanks.

POSTAL NOTICE

The public are informed that, with effect from 15th December 1939, printed papers, samples, literature for the blind, insured boxes and parcels have been transmitted by post without permits issued by the Chief Censor, India, if addressed to:—

(a) North or South America.
(b) Eire.
(c) British, Indian or Empire troops in the Field.
(d) British or allied subjects interned in foreign non-enemy countries.

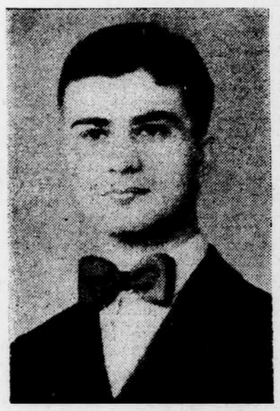
2. The public are also reminded that the Permit System is not also applicable to any postal article addressed to any place in the British Empire. France or French Possessions.

3. With effect from the above date postal packages containing samples of tea cannot be despatched to foreign countries without affixing to them permits issued by the Chief Censor, India, except in the case of those addressed to any of the places or personnel mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

4. Applications for permits should be addressed to the Chief Censor, India, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.

"Zahur"

The I'd number of the "Zahur" (an illustrated quarterly magazine published under the patronage of the Aga Khan Board of Education, Nairobi) is a welcome addition to the host of I'd publications in India and a limited number of journals of Kenya. Among the useful and instructive articles, mention may be made of 'Help Your Brother' by Zera Rahim Jivraj of the Aga Khan Girls' School, Nairobi, 'Ideals before the Ismaili Youths' by Sjt. Durga Das, 'Power of thought' by Mr. R. M. Valji and "Thrift" by Mr. P. A.P. Valji. The vital subject of education is tackled by more than one writer, while air raid precautions subject also receives due attention. A particularly interesting subject dealt with, with quotations from medical journals, is about alcohol with the allied items of tobacco and tea, which expose the fallacies often entertained by even the educated people, that the so-called stimulating beverages of tea, coffee and tobacco are beneficial to mankind. It is pointed out the evil effects of these are more than counterbalanced by the temporary stimulating effects. There are a number of short stories as well as illustrations.



Mr. Minocher Jamshedji P. Mistri of Messrs Mistri and Bhedwar, architects, Bombay, has been elected as an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He completed his architectural training at the School of Architectural Association, London, and gained his diploma in 1938.

REASONABLE AND UNIFORM FARE FOR HAJ PILGRIMS

Demands Of Port Haj Committee

The Port Haj Committee has approved and adopted the unanimous report of its Sub-Committee which was appointed to review the whole question of Haj Pilgrim Traffic at its special meeting held recently.

In the course of its report, the Sub-Committee says that the Sub-Committee have perused the Scindia Company's telegram to the Government dated 4th November, the Government of India Communique dated the 9th November and the statement issued by the Scindia Company on the 15th November and have to observe that the above referred to statements and communique bring out three vital points which affect the pilgrim traffic and the welfare of the pilgrims. The Sub-Committee after a careful consideration of all the points gave their opinion on the same as under:—

MORE THAN ONE COMPANY

The Sub-Committee is of opinion that in the interest and welfare of pilgrims more than one shipping company should operate in this line. Since healthy competition—based on providing better facilities and amenities—helps to raise the standard of service and is highly desirable from the pilgrims' point of view.

It recommended that the Government should take such steps as may be possible to see that more than one company take part in this trade.

DIVISION OF PILGRIM TRAFFIC

In the opinion of the Committee it would be detrimental to the interests of the pilgrims to divide the pilgrim traffic on any fixed quota or percentage basis between the shipping companies operating in the line, as allocation of the traffic on any such basis will result in the ceasing of the healthy competition between the shipping companies.

UNIFORM FARE

While the Sub-Committee is emphatically of opinion that the Government should not grant the demand of any company for raising the present fare on any plea, it again requests the Government to take up, by going to facts and figures, the question of ending the rate war at a very early date and fixing for each season an economic, reasonable and uniform fare as the rate war is not only against the interests of the pilgrims but also harmful to them. Such a method would settle for each season all doubts as to what is a reasonable and economic fare.

The Sub-Committee noted with utmost regret that at the Conference recently called at New Delhi by the Government of India, where questions vitally affecting the interests of the pilgrims were discussed, no representatives of the Port Haj Committees were invited although three Port Haj Committees exist to look after the interests of pilgrims.

SARASWAT UNION (BOMBAY NORTH)

Auction Bridge Tournament—Draw

P. M. R. Rao and S. N. Mudibidri
S. R. Sashital and A. N. Rao
G. N Panje and Partner—Bye.
M. P. Rao and J. P. Rao—Bye
N. Subba Rao and M. Sundar Rao—Bye
P. R. Baindurkar and K. S. Talgeri—Bye
N. A. Hattiangadi and Partner—Bye
S. S. Ugrankar and M. K. Heble—Bye
K. Sundar Rao and M. Sanjiva Rao—Bye
B. Anant Rao and A. G. Kulkarni—Bye
S. P. Gollikeri and G. S. Kalyanpur—Bye
V. B. Puthli and Partner—Bye
K. Ramesh Rao and K. A. Rao—Bye
S. N. Nadkarni—Partner—Bye
V. A. Dutt and U. M. Umesh—Bye
M. Dinker Rao and Partner—Bye
Ugran Rama Rao and Hattangadi
S. R. Savur and R. S. Rao.

Mr. S. M. Dahanukar, son of Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, businessman and industrialist of Bombay, has returned to Bombay after obtaining the M.Sc., degree in Civil Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A.

ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF BUTTER

Exhibit In The Case Disappears

Godrej Kaikhushroo Irani, one of the partners of Mazda and Co., Cumballa Hill, was charged under Sec. 4 of Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, by the Bombay Municipality—Health Department—for having in his possession on the 12th July 1939 butter which contained 20.9 per cent. foreign ingredients according to the report made by the Municipal Chemical Analyser.

The case was before Mr. Moore one of the Hon. Magistrate of Bommaay. Dr. V. N. Vatve of the Health Department was in charge of the case and conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Municipality. The accused, who was defended by Mr. S. B. Banaji Bar-at-Law produced before the Court warranty i.e., a written guarantee given by the vendor of the wholesale butter, one Mr. Dahyabhai P. Patel trading as S. Morton and Co., Charni Road. According to the warranty, it was guaranteed by the wholesale dealer Mr. Dahyabhai P. Patel that the butter was unadulterated and that the vendor was responsible in case of any prosecution by the Municipality.

When the butter was seized by the municipal authorities, the warranty was produced by the accused whereupon the municipal authorities prosecuted Mr. Dahyabhai P. Patel for supplying the butter which contained foreign ingredients. The case against Godrej Irani went on for several hearings. Mr. Dahyabhai P. Patel was called as a witness and he first denied that the warranty bore his signature. He contested the warranty as genuine. Subsequently his Mehtaji was called and he admitted that the warranty belonged to his firm and that it was signed by the Mehtaji under the authority of his master, the said Dahyabhai P. Patel.

When the case went on the specimen of the butter which was seized by the municipal authorities was produced by the Municipality in the Court and was put in as an exhibit. The sample butter i.e., the exhibit remained all the time in the charge of the municipal authorities.

After the case against Godrej Irani terminated and was postponed only for judgment the case against Mr. Dahyabhai P. Patel the wholesale vendor was taken up by the Hon. Magistrate. During the hearing of the case Mr. Dahyabhai Patel's lawyer Mr. Chatrapati contended that the butter which was produced by the municipal authorities in the previous case and which was marked as an exhibit should be produced as he wanted to send the butter to the Chemical Analyser, Government of Bombay, for being further tested. Upon this a search was made for the sample butter, i.e., the exhibit in the previous case but it was found missing to the great surprise of the Court and the municipal authorities. Eventually when the exhibit could not be traced the municipal authorities, i.e., Dr. Vatve, withdrew the case against Mr. Dahyabhai P. Patel as well as the case against Godrej Irani which was postponed only for judgment.

Bombay Congress Legislative Party

BOMBAY, Sunday

The Congress party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly will have a two days' sitting in Bombay on December 26 and 27 when the developments that have followed the Congress Ministerial resignations will be considered.

The members of the Party, it is understood, have already been directed to devote their time to Congress work and propaganda in their constituencies.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

A Telegraphic Notification states:—"With effect from 1st January, 1940, DLTS may be accepted under usual conditions for following places. Canary Islands, Spanish Morocco, Spain and Spanish possessions in West Africa. Charges per word, one-third of ordinary in each case."—A.P.

D. G. T. HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS' UNION

On an invitation from the Principal, H. P. T. College, Nasik, the D. G. T. High School Past Students' Union has arranged a two days' trip to Nasik during the Christmas holidays on the 30th Dec. The expenses for the trip will come to Rs. 6 only. All the past students who wish to join the trip are requested to enlist their names with the Secretary before the 27th inst.

The marriage ceremony of Mr. Z. A. Barni, of the Bombay Government Oriental Translator's Office, with Miss Amina Begum was performed on Tuesday last at Delhi.

-AND THE LADIES, TOO-

--When they meet, they talk of

KANGAN

Bombay Talkies' Winner

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
To-day & To-morrow: 1 p.m.

ROXY

MIRTHFUL MELODIOUS

Shanta Hublikar sings:—"Kis Liye Kal Kee Baat"—"Why Worry About To-morrow"—when you can have A Happy Evening with

Admi

Directed by SHANTARAM

and Starring:
SHAHU MODAK,
SHANTA HUBLIKAR,
BAI SUNDRABAI,
RAM MARATHE,
BUASAHEB.

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Matinee To-day and To-morrow at 1 p.m.

ZENANA SHOW
Every Thursday at 1 p.m.

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Almost as revolutionizing as the first talkie—a comedy just long-enough—with the compliments of the world's funniest comedians!

HAL ROACH presents

STAN OLIVER

LAUREL & HARDY in

A CHUMP AT OXFORD

Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

NEW EMPIRE

4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Mon. 25th & Tues. 26th. at 10 a.m. SPECIAL SHOWS.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED

Woman Dies From Burns

At the inquest held today on the body of Hawabai (25) residing at Sankali Street, the City Coroner's jury returned the verdict of accidental death due to a shock from extensive burns.

It was stated that the deceased's sari came in contact with flames while boiling water on a coal sigri and sustained severe burns. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she subsequently died.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 223.
Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1939

PEACE MOVES

His Holiness the Pope's peace move is, we note, developing in two different directions. According to the Berlin correspondent of a Copenhagen paper, intensified political co-operation between Berlin, Rome and the Vatican has been taken in the past few days. The same correspondent adds that, unconfirmed rumours state that these efforts have been directed towards arranging an Armistice" This "co-operation" means that the efforts are directed towards inducing the Pope to take a Berlin-Rome view of peace. And that view is that Herr Hitler and Hitlerism should be let off, that, in fact, the Fuehrer should be allowed generally to get away with his past booty and brutalities. The main difficulties are, of course, Hitler's attitude towards Catholics and Soviet Russia.

On the other hand, His Holiness is being pulled in another direction by President Roosevelt. The American President has suddenly decided to make a gesture of close friendship with the Vatican by appointing a prominent American as his "personal representative" there. Simultaneously he has sent a message cordially supporting the Pope's efforts for peace. But the President is a democrat and has insisted, in his message, on talking in terms of "world peace on a surer foundation" and even of "a new order of things" This is an echo of what the Allies profess as their demands. In his message to the College of Cardinals His Holiness the Pope says: "We have had to witness a series of acts incompatable with international law, natural law and humanity. These laws reveal how much juridical sense has been distorted by totalitarian considerations. This category includes premeditated aggression against a small, laborious and pacific nation on the pretex of a menace, which never existed and was not even possible.' The Pope proceeds to mention five points as foundations for a just international peace. These points are unexceptionable, but the indirect reference to Russian aggression and the source of the inspiration for his message suggests, as we have said, that His Holiness is being induced to take a Berlin-Rome view of peace. The conflict is thus obvious and we do not think that His Holiness will succeed in securing an armistice, much less peace. But it would be highly interesting to watch developments arising out of the new Catholic solidarity between the Vatican and Fascist Italy and the Pope-Roosevelt rapprochement.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Objection To Churchill's Speech

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, Nov. 18.
(Delayed in transmission.)

The chairman of the British Labour Party, Barbara Ayrton Gould, says: "We hate war, but we hate injustice, persecution and tyranny more; that is why we are fighting But we do not forget for one moment that if Labour's international policy had been in operation since the last war, or even during the last eight years, there would be no war to-day." Nevertheless Major Attlee, Labour Party's official spokesman in the House of Commons, in announcing "Labour's Peace Aims" on November 8 spoke for war, unlimited war without end. No question or discussion were permitted at the meeting which Mr. Attlee addressed. The more you read Mr Attlee's speech for which he was warmly congratulated by the "Times," the more you feel that the Executive of the Labour Party wants war to establish Anglo-French domination in Europe, to carve up the States once again, to keep the colonies in the grip of imperialism and to doctor up the present decaying capitalist system.

★

The two recent speeches by Lord Halifax and Mr. Churchill have been the subject of comments in the country. Some of those who heard Lord Halifax say that the matter and delivery of it were all those of pulpit. And the contents of his speech was a series of platitudes that were so boring, writes another critic, that listening to him was a severe strain. "It sounded more like a theological defence of our part in the war than a talk to the British people. It was fine for high churchmen, but as a radio address to the nation it was a waste of good air and electricity." Commenting on Lord Halifax's speech Hamilton Fyfe thought rather bitterly: "Can we expect that this pious nobleman is working now, or will ever work for, that New Order which all Socialists hope to see established when the war ends?" Fyfe reminds us that Lord Halifax was born to what is called "a great position." He was educated to believe he has a right to the best of everything and to rulership as well. He delights in hunting animals; and once said he would rather be the master of a pack of foxhounds than Prime Minister Why should such a man as this want any change in the world at the end of the war at all? He is very well off under the present system and any change would be bound to reduce his power, the snob-value of his heredity rank, the income he draws from the toil of others. That reflection during the sermon by Lord Halifax was deepened next day when Fyfe read on a Wayside Pulpit notice outside a church: "So may we live that our actions are as prayers for the triumph of the right." Fyfe says the word "right" ought to have a capital R so that we really understand the meaning of the Wayside Pulpit notice. Their actions are "as prayers for the triumph of the Right" and the discomfiture of the Left. The Right want to win the war as we are in it now. But they did their best to avoid it by backing up the Right elements everywhere and their object is, as soon as it shall be over, to keep things as they are.

★

Commenting on Mr. Churchill's speech, a writer says in the "News Chronicle" that one of the secrets of his success is that he possesses as a statesman the same sort of qualities for winning public approval as are required by a favourite of the music hall—directness and gusto. But like such a favourite, writes the commentator, Mr. Churchill can go too far and on Sunday night he did go too far when he spoke of the Germans as Huns. "I did not expect the first abuse of this kind since the war began," adds the commentator, "to come from the lips of a British Cabinet Minister. Abuse will not win us the war, though it may very well lose us the peace. Once the real fighting starts, as it may do at any moment, once the sons and lovers of the women of England are killed and maimed in the front line and children have been smashed by bombs dropped on English cities, there will be plenty of blind and angry abuse No need to beat up the fury of the people in advance That is not the function of statesmanship nor the test of a true leader To use language like that is to descend to the Nazis' own level to behave in the very way which Mr Churchill, throughout the rest of his speech, so rightly deplored."

★

The Executive Committee of the National Peace Council has made a strong comment on Mr. Churchill's broadcast speech. The committee feels obliged to protest in the strongest possible terms against the temper and content of this speech. It seems to the committee in the highest degree deplorable that a leading member of the British Government and the War Cabinet should, in a statement capable of the widest possible publicity, descend to bombast and vituperation. The committee cannot conceive that any desirable purpose can be achieved by the offensive phrases, the resurrection of such epithet as "The Huns" and the provocative invitations to unlimited war which the speech contained. It appears additionally reprehensible to the committee that this statement should have been broadcast on a Sunday evening after a day of "remembrance," and immediately after the announcement of the British reply to the sane and courageous efforts of the Dutch and Belgian sovereigns to try and find an acceptable basis of truce and conference. The Committee of the Peace Council believes that the broadcast raises a matter of public policy of the utmost seriousness calling for the attention of the Cabinet and especially of the Prime Minister himself.

★

Several letters have appeared in the correspondence columns of the "Manchester Guardian" and other progressive newspapers protesting against Mr. Churchill's "bombastic, war-mongering, poisonous and jarring note at the close of Armistice Day, when people's thoughts were sober." They are all agreed that there was no need to spoil an excellent case by using the sort of language the Nazis use themselves. One correspondent says that if a responsible statesman cannot make a report on ten weeks of war in less bellicose terms than those used on Sunday last by Mr.

(Continued on page 9 Col 4.)

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, a member of the Hindu Mahasabha, said that he looked forward to a day when Mr. Jinnah, a great ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity, would bring about that much-desired unity sooner than the Congress could expect to bring it about. He hoped that the dream of Mr. Jinnah for a coalition ministry not only in the Bombay Province but in other provinces also would come true.

—Press Report.

* * * *

The Punjab Premier was to have seen the Qaid-e-Azam yesterday.

We do hope he came out none the worse for his ordeal—we mean the audience.

* * * *

Addressing the "Deliverance Day" meeting Doctor B. R. Ambedkar described the position of the British in India as in the nature of a receiver.

We thank the Doctor for being so illuminating.

And we congratulate him on his sense of satisfaction at the position.

* * * *

Now that Mr. Jinnah's "Day of Deliverance" is over, what do we do? asks the Junior Colleague.

Well, wish it the usual things, we suppose.

* * * *

Arrangements for the 21st session of the National Liberal Federation of India, which is to be held here on December 27, 28, and 29 are," says an Allahabad report, "are nearly complete now."

But how very wonderful! Where did they recruit the audience?

* * * *

HELP FOR FINLAND.
Will It Arrive Before It Is Too Late To Be Useful?
—A Delhi Paper.

Neither before nor after.

* * * *

"Germany's very existence is at stake" passionately shrieked Dr. Goebbels the other day.

As a matter of fact it has been for some years now at the Nazi stake.

* * * *

British newspapers "discuss reports that Admiral Raeder has offered Hitler his resignation . . ."

If the Admiral did, the British newspapers have helped him to withdraw. Hitler ought really to feel grateful to his enemies.

* * * *

Similarly the *Temps* of Paris emphasises Soviet set-back in Finland and concludes that "aggression against Finland is an enterprise full of risks for the Soviet Union and the Stalin regime".

The Finns will be in for it with a vengeance and cursing—to no effect—their bad luck that they were not saved from their friends.

* * * *

"The Duchess of Windsor has joined the French Women's Ambulance Corps".

—London Report.

The British Women's Ambulance Corps is, of course, already overcrowded, eh?

* * * *

"My wife and I got on splendidly for ten years."

"Really! And what happened?"

"She came back."

Exaggerated Claims

Reports from both belligerent sources as to the Russo-Finnish war are, of course, unreliable. But there can be little doubt that so far the Finns have given a remarkably gallant account of themselves and have inflicted upon their opponents more material and moral loss than the latter would care to admit even to themselves. Reuter is responsible for a startling report from Moscow itself according to which "foreign reports circulating here put the Red Army casualties in Finland at 25,000 dead and 35,000 wounded, ill, taken prisoner or deserted." It is difficult to form a definite opinion one way or the other, but the broad assumption is justified that the Russians have suffered heavy losses.

That the war, moreover, has so far taken a course which they did not contemplate is really admitted by the Russians themselves in the apologetic declaration that "the Finnish fortifications are in no way inferior to the Siegfried line, and that the Red Army never expected to annihilate the Finnish forces at one lightning blow." The Russians did expect to overcome Finnish resistance with lightning speed with the help of the infinitely better equipped Red Army and a simultaneous outbreak of revolution inside the country. They have failed. The French newspaper *Le Temps* asserts in this connection: "The Soviet setback in Finland has assumed the proportions of a military disaster far surpassing anything that could be foreseen three weeks ago. Everything confirms that aggression against Finland is an enterprise full of risks for the Soviet Union and the Stalin Regime." All this is no more than wishful thinking. The aggression and the military developments have certainly given a jolt to the moral and military prestige of Soviet Russia, but the Russians, with their enormous military strength, are destined to win sooner than later in the unequal war that they have forced on Finland and there is certainly no question of any risk to the Stalin *regime*.

A Pertinent Suggestion

The suggestion made by Sir Stafford Cripps at Calcutta that the establishment of an Indian news agency in London would be helpful in giving publicity to Indian problems deserves to be explored further. There is no gainsaying the fact that the Indian nationalist case is largely going by default not only in Britain but in other foreign countries as well. Whatever may be the party labels of the British journals, the attitude towards India adopted by them (with a few honourable exceptions) is generally imperialistic. Not only does news from India receive comparatively less importance in the British press, but only such of it as is pro-British finds space at all. A few Indian publicists domiciled in Britain are no doubt doing their best for enlightening public opinion in Britain but their efforts are necessarily hampered for lack of a proper organisation. A news agency properly sponsored and financed will certainly prove of great value in presenting India's case for freedom in the west. It will be remembered that for many years in the past the Congress was conducting a weekly journal of its own in Britain. In the non-co-operation days its publication was stopped on the plea that the battle for Indian liberty is to be fought essentially in this country itself. While there is a good deal of truth in this, circumstances have vastly altered since then. Every nation puts propaganda in the first place as a weapon both of offence and defence and in fact it is now considered as one of the fine arts of politics. India, too, has developed an international consciousness, thanks, largely, to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. For all those reasons the suggestion of Sir Stafford Cripps appears to us to be extremely opportune and pertinent and it is to be honed it will receive due consideration at the hands of Congressmen and publicists.

Christmas Is Here

By D. F. KARAKA

Once in twentyfive years a king celebrates his jubilee. Once in five a nation goes to the polls. But every year each little child hangs its Christmas stocking and in the morning the miracle has happened. Christmas is here. I walked into a large store to see the display of Christmas merchandise. Toys—lots of toys—dolls—soldiers—engines—crackers. I wondered who would buy all these hundreds and hundreds of lovely little things. Yet as I waited the people came and the goods were bought and more people came. And it was only November. A box of crackers went to China and a doll to Malabar Hill. The same dear old lady had bought them. She explained to the girl behind the counter that her two grandchildren lived so far apart

• • •

Few people have any conception of the sales of Christmas merchandise and of articles that are given away as presents at this time of the year. They have a vague idea that lots are sold. But how many? So few can tell. The secrecy with which these facts are guarded makes it difficult for the average man to get anything like an accurate idea of the Xmas sales of a big store. Most people will not be bothered to find out. Those who are curious are regarded with suspicion.

• • •

Various details, which to the casual observer may seem trifling, have their repurcussions on the Xmas market. The birth of the Quins and the Quads is responsible for a fifty per cent. increase in the sale of dolls. If the modern mother can give birth to more than one child at a time, the modern child must also have more than one doll to play with. Fifty thousand dolls are sold in one London store alone.

There is the cracker industry, which solely depends on Christmas for its sales. They work all the year round to produce sufficient crackers to meet the demand at Christmas. In one store alone they sold one million four hundred and forty thousand crackers last year. They might be out by a few thousand but the sales this year will be much the same

• • •

What is a million? If a million men marched past a certain spot in single file at the interval of one second, it would take twenty-three days before the last man has passed. If two people started breaking crackers on Christmas Day and kept this up day and night at the same speed the party would end on the first of February if they broke as many crackers as that store sold Christmas puddings are another great item. Twenty thousand pounds, the scales turned when the raw material and spices used for pudding in one shop alone was weighed. To this are added water and other ingredients, so that the finished product would weigh nearly half as much again. So that nearly thirty thousand pounds of Christmas pudding would be sold in different weights and sizes. Other figures for other Christmas merchandise are as fantastic and as true. There are cards sent from one end of the world to the other. Cards of greeting, of remembrance, of love—when circumstances doth men part. And on the mantlepiece in every home they are arrayed, reminding them of distant friends, of dear relations, and of those one can only think of at Christmas. Cards—cards—millions of them, varying in price from a penny to a shilling and sometimes more. Cards in gold and silver, plain cards, a pierrot dancing with his pierrotte, the ploughman on his weary way, or the house of God in all its glory Millions of cards!

• • •

How many more persons will be employed? To so many it gives a short lease of life. Temporary work. A few shillings well earned. A little self-respect preserved.

In one department, where the normal staff numbers about forty, there will be one hundred and twenty. In the whole building, there will be for Christmas week fifty thousand employees, working at full pressure in order to cope with the enormous rush which this time of the year involves.

Christmas is the festival of the family. Round the fire they sit in their own homes with their children, their own flesh and blood. A little wine, some cake, pretty candles burn, balloons and picturesque lanterns make the home a little world of enchant-

(Continued on page 7, col 3)

Frankly Speaking

Goebbels' "Pessimism"

Allied propagandists are making, we fear, too much of the "pessimistic nature" of Doctor Goebbel's recent speech. The Nazis, it is true, have experienced more shocks during the last few weeks than they had bargained for and a number of their important plans have gone wrong. But it would be safer to assume that his reference to the dangers to Germany was no more than the Anglo-French rallying cry of the future of democracy being at stake. The Nazis may be disappointed but they are far from having abandoned hopes. His acceptance of failure to divide France and Britain should, however, be welcomed by the Allies, particularly Britain. Serious and sustained effort had been made by the Nazis to isolate Britain and concentrate all their force and fury upon her. They have now realised that the French are as bad "war-mongers" as the British. This is certainly an allied victory But what is of greater interest is the extension of both the Siegfried and Maginot Lines along the Swiss frontiers. Is Herr Hitler really going to invade Switzerland after all?

Deserved Indictment

The support given by the Ceylon planters to the cause of Indian labour in Ceylon will be welcomed as one more evidence of the intrinsic justice of the latters' cause, even if it is admitted that the support springs from purely interested motives. The fact is that the Indian labourers who emigrate to Ceylon, generally do skilled or specialised work which the Ceylonese are either unwilling or unable to undertake. There is thus really no clash of interests between the Ceylonese and Indian workers On the rubber plantations especially the Indian workers are found invaluable and their forced repatriation will thus badly affect the planters, just when the industry is enjoying a spurt owing to the war. Mr. R. C. Scott, the Chairman of the Ceylon Planters' Association, rightly indicted the action of the Government of Ceylon in abandoning the daily paid Indian servants as "peremptory and unjust." While we have hardly any hope that the present protest will have immediate effect on the policy adopted by the Ceylonese Government, it will at least hearten those who are fighting the cause of the Indian immigrants.

Right Approach

While the observation made by Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, in his speech at the opening ceremony of the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at Madras, that "brotherly feeling and the ballot box seem to go ill together in a country like ours" is too sweeping a generalisation to have any meaning, his view that common industrial enterprise is of great value in forging unity will be widely endorsed. Indeed, in the purely economic field, there are no barriers of race and religion, caste and creed. Hunger and the need of its satisfaction—which is the greatest problem that faces the Indian masses from day to day—is common to the Muslims as well as to the Hindus. That is why the communal problem is essentially a problem of the classes for preferment and patronage. And that is, again, the secret of Mahatma Gandhi's insistence on Khadi as one of the solvents of communal strifes. The same lesson can be taken to heart as much in the large-scale as in the cottage industries, as Sir Mirza suggested. Indeed, we would be making an important contribution to the solution of the communal problem if we devoted ourselves wholeheartedly to constructive work in the economic and industrial field.

Ideologies v. Interests

Dr. Gregory, the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, was right in insisting, in his Convocation Address at the Punjab University that the present European war was a conflict of ideologies. To-day totalitarianism, whether it is of the Fascist or Bolshevist brand, is pitted against the spirit of democracy and those who value the freedom of humanity naturally have all their sympathies on the side of democracy. But the very fact that the cult of totalitarianism should assume such strength and proportions within twenty years of the last war shows that there is something wrong and rotten in the democracy as professed and practised by the European nations. Both Britain and France, for example, are democracies at home and Imperialists abroad. Hence there is a conflict of interest and the desire to flirt with Fascism, which is directly responsible for the present conflagration. It is to be hoped that the bitter lesson will not be unlearnt again and that the Allies, as Dr. Gregory says, will not make the victory (when won) barren by further sacrifice of their own ideological standpoint. And, further, they have a golden opportunity of making a beginning in the right direction right now by responding to the appeal made by the Congress for a clear-cut declaration of their war aims.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

To err is human; ability to conceal it is unusual.

• • •

Man forgets when questioned about things he never knew.

• • •

Mistakes of the past should be made over into guideposts of the future

• • •

It's impossible to derive any benefit from a new umbrella until it is used up.

• • •

Logic either proves or disproves all things, but it doesn't accomplish any of them.

• • •

When a young man steals a kiss he doubtless has good intentions about returning it.

WHY QUARREL OVER NAMES?

Kher On Origin Of Urdu

LEAVE THE CHOICE OF SCRIPT OF LINGUA FRANCA OF INDIA FREE, HE URGES

MADRAS, (By Mail)

Mr. B. G. Kher in the course of his address at the 9th annual Convocation of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, held on Friday last at Madras, said:—

Today, which of our languages can be India's National Language is the question and to my mind it is quite clear that only Hindi-Hindustani can occupy that place. Patriotism and National Language go hand in hand. The very fact that your Sabha has been able to show such tremendous progress in such a short time proves this principle clearly. It is impossible to make English the National language—the language of the masses—in India, and it is harmful too. Only Hindustani is fit for this place. The majority of the nation speak and understand this language quite easily as it is their mother-tongue and the rest whose mother-tongue it is not, learn it well with very little effort. This is easily proved by the fact that your Sabha has been able to teach Hindustani to a large number of people whose mother-tongue is Tamil, Telugu, etc., languages which are not akin to Hindi. I do not dislike English, but as it is not our mother-tongue, it can never become our national language, nor should it be the medium of instruction in our country.

QUARREL OVER NAMES

We are having a lot of discussions about the name for our national language. Some people drag religion and culture in this matter. There are a lot of misunderstandings over the question of name. Therefore if you permit me, I should like to discuss this matter in detail. The common people call that language Hindi in which there is a larger number of words of Sanskrit origin and they believe that Hindus have named this language 'Hindi'. They also believe that the Musalmans invented Urdu which takes a larger number of words of Persian and Arabic Origin. They also believe that from the beginning Hindus (not Muslims) have been writing and speaking Hindi and Muslims (not Hindus) have been writing and speaking Urdu and that Hindustani is the mixed language which is spoken by the English and other foreigners. These ideas are common and I wish that we should look into History a little bit to see how and when the words Hindi and Urdu were born.

The name Hindi was given not by the Hindus to their language, but by the people of Persia and Arabia. They call Hindustan by the name of Hind and they called the language of Hindustan "Hindi". Sri Ambika Prasad Vajpai in his book "Persian Influence on Hindi" writes: "That the first Poet of Hindi was Amir Khusru and Vraja, Rekhta, Nagari Khadi Bholi were the original forms of Hindi. In his excellent treatise "Muslim Poets in Hindi" Sri Ganga Prasad Singh, writes:—"Just as Poet Chand was the first Poet of Vrija Bhasha, the former form of Hindi, similarly on the basis of the researches done so far, it is found that Amir Khusru was the first poet of "Khari Bholi" which is the same as the Modern form of Hindi. Is it not a matter of great pride and honour for the Musalmans that the first Hindi Poet was a Musalman? The works of Kabir are of course well-known. The Poems written in Vrija Bhasha and Sanskrit by Khan Khana Rahim, Akbar's Prime Minister, and the Hindi Poems of Shah Jahan are very fine indeed. Gradually Musalmans left off writing in Hindi. The last Musalman who wrote in Hindi was Akbara Badi.

ORIGIN OF URDU

Now let us turn to the origin of Urdu. Although the Musalmans had established their Government in India, we see that upto the time of Emperor Akbar, the language of the Courts and Offices was Hindi. Akbar's Prime Minister was the famous Rajah Thodarmal. He was a Hindu. He made Persian the language of the Courts and Offices and Urdu the Official Script. (Ref: Page 23, Muslim Poets of Hindi by Ganga Prasad.) Till then, i.e., till 1583, not only on coins and in Government Records, but also in the Courts and in literature only Hindi held the field. Even the Musalmans in this Country, as well as in Persia in olden days, were good scholars of Hindi and Sanskrit.

They had translated a number of Sanskrit books into Persian. There is no need to point out the place of Hindi in the field of music, both in the past as well as at present. Now the question is when there was no fight between Hindi and Urdu in the past, how and when did the word Urdu come to be used in Hindi Language. I shall reply to this question by the following quotation:—

"Raja Shiva Prasadji, K.C.S.I., has expressed his opinion in this matter long ago and so far nobody has been able to controvert it. His opinion is that the Army is called "Urdu" in Turkish language. When Muslim rule was established in India, Hindus and Muslims came into contact with each other and mutual friendship grew between them. They had to live side by side, and Hindu merchants went to supply provisions to the army. Such Bazaars or cantonments first arose in Delhi. After sometime the Hindi language which came to be used both by the Hindus and Muslims and underwent consequent changes, was for the first time given the name "Urdu" that is, the language of the army. Hindus and Muslims had to converse with each other often and exchange ideas. During such discussions or talks the Muslims mixed Persian and Arabic words with Hindi, which was but natural. Even to-day, the hawkers who sell towels and pillows when they go into English Cantonments, call out "Saheb Pillow Khalido, Towel Buy." In reply the Englishman threatens him saying 'well Chale Jav," otherwise "Hum Thumco Police Ko handover Khar Dunga'. Just in the same manner, Persian, Arabic and Turkish words get mixed up with Hindi language and they got mixed up in such a way that in course of time such words began to be used even in Hindi Poetry. Not to mention the later poets, we find hundreds of such examples even in the poems of Soordas and Tulsidas. Thus the origin of the word Urdu is the Army or Camp.

VARIATIONS.

But we must remember this fact that in Hindi and Urdu, the basic words, the construction of sentences, the use of prepositions etc., are the same. Sri Gangha Prasad has given an example to show how by change of words the form of the language changes. Thus in Urdu, the sentence "Mujutnakerabala Nazir Mari Rasmi Gooiki Shahaduth Keleayee cafi Hai". Is in Hindi "Ullikitha Praman Mere Sathya Bhashan ki Sakshi ke leye alam Hai". In simpler Hindi, which I should like to call Hindustani, "Upar Likha Hua Subhut Meri Sachayi ki Gavahi ke leayee bus hai" It is clear from this that simply by exchange of words, the name of the language has become different.

To-day the difference between Hindi and Urdu is more prominent because of the difference in the Script. In this connection the following quotation is noteworthy:

"For a long time Hindus were used to writing Hindi in Nagari Characters and Musalmans in Persian. But gradually Musalmani Hindi began to separate itself from Hindu Hindi. Amir Kusro" or 'Insha or Nazir when they wrote in Hindi even in Persian Script had their eyes fixed on Hindustan and therefore their writings are not replete with foreign ideas. But other Mohamedan writers who were brought up in the semitic atmosphere or were themselves descendants of Semitised Persians or Turks, naturally brought in semitic ideas into their poetry and thus the Hindu Hindi and the Musalmani Hindi were created. Another name for Musalmani Hindi is Urdu. (Vajpeyi.)

Many Hindus have written books in Urdu. Among them Daya Shanker, Ruthna Nath, Dhurga Sahay, and Prem Chend, deserve special mention. There have been several Musalman writers in Hindi. But the times now are such that it is said Hindi is of the Hindus and Urdu is of the Musalmans. The question of religion and culture has entered into this problem, Hindus and Musalmans are creating fights over the question of language in South India. In Manarashtra and in Gujrat, most of the Musaimans know only Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Gujarathi respectively. They have been considering these languages as their own mother-tongue and are studying them. But just now some political leaders have been teaching them that their mother-tongue is Urdu, and some of them have been trying to learn the same. I feel that there is no need to introduce the question of religion in language, nor is this going to take away our political rights. To-day in this country many Indians use English and many Englishmen use the languages of our country for their purposes. They never feel that by this their religion will be affected. Then why should the Hindus and Mussalmans alone fight over the question. It is not proper for them to fight over the question of Hindi and Urdu also, along with the questions of temples and mosques and cow-slaughter.

COMMON LANGUAGE.

It is clear from the above points that neither is Hindi the language of the Hindus nor Urdu the language of the Musalmans. It is not proper for the Musalmans to oppose Hindi or for the Hindus to oppose Urdu. For my part I would request that as it happens in the case of other countries, the languages of different parts of India be named after the name of the respective provinces. Just as the language of England is called English, the language of Italy is called Italian, the language of Germany is called German, the language of Bengal is called Bengali, the language of Maharashtra is called Marathi, in the same way the language of Hindustan may rightly be settled as Hindustani. Let each group give up its own obstinacy.

The question of script is somewhat more complicate. But Hindustani language can be written both in Nagari as well as Urdu (Persian) scripts.

It should be left to the people to write the Hindustani language either in Nagari or in Persian script as they please.

Mr Kher then referred to the work done by the Congress Government of Bombay to propagate Hindustani in the province.

CALCUTTA PORT AND HAJ PILGRIMS

Muslim Students Demand Opening

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

A public meeting was held at the Muslim Institute under the auspices of the All-Bengal Muslim Students League to protest against the recent 'communique' of the Government of India regarding the closing of the Port of Calcutta to Haj pilgrim traffic when Khan Bahadur M. A. Momin, Khan Bahadur Quazi Obaidul Bari and others were present. Sir A. H. Ghuznavi presided.

Several resolutions were adopted at the meeting. One of the resolutions demanded that the port of Calcutta should forthwith be declared open for pilgrim service next season and another resolution deprecated the unexpected decision of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., to withdraw from the field of the Haj pilgrim traffic this year and apprehended that this withdrawal would lead to the monopoly of a single company in the Haj pilgrim traffic with its usual accompaniment of various disadvantages and sufferings to Haj pilgrims on account of the absence of healthy competition.

Yet another resolution viewed with considerable concern the suspension of Haj service by the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., "whose entry into this service has done so much to raise the standards and comforts of travel in this line" through healthy and fair competition with its older rival, and ventured to submit that in view of the eminent service rendered by the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., to the Haj pilgrims in the past as well for the fairness of the proposal of alternate sailings along with the Mogul Line the same should have been accepted and given effect to by the Government of India.—United Press.

CHRISTMAS IS HERE

(Continued from page 6)

ment, with the magic spell of Christmas cast over the tiresome monotony of life. To every man it brings good cheer; it knows no distinction of class. Rich or poor—to all alike it brings new hope and new faith in the coming year.

Geeta Jayanti was celebrated at Nagpur Sanskrit College under the presidentship of Shri Rode Shastri on Friday last, when several speakers addressed the gathering. A competition on Elocution on "Geeta" was held. The successful competitors were awarded prizes.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS FROM ABYSSINIA

India Govt. Urged To Secure Re-Entry For Those Who Left At Bidding Of Br. Consul

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber Bombay, in the course of a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India External Affairs Department, writes:—

The Committee of this Chamber are informed of the tribulations and the miseries to which Indian residents of Addis Ababa have been put recently, and are given to understand that copies of the correspondent which has passed between them and His Majesty's Consul at Addis Ababa, as well as His Excellency the Governor of Aden, etc., have been already sent to you, and that they have addressed a direct communication also to your Department.

It appears that as soon as the war broke out, they were apprised by His Majesty's Consul that it would not be safe for them stay in Addis Ababa any longer and that they should evacuate as soon as possible. Under the circumstances, they had no other alternative but to leave Addis Ababa at a moment's notice, leaving behind their entire belongings which came to, according to them four crores Lira, i.e., about Rs. 70 to 80 lakhs.

PLIGHT OF REFUGEE INDIANS

When they left that country, they were given passports in which it was specifically mentioned that those passports were for leaving the country, implying that they would not be serviceable for their again entering the country. They were allowed to take away only a very petty miserable amount with them, according to them only about Rs. 12 to 15 each. Many of them for the time being stayed on at Djibouti, while others went over to Aden and stayed there, naturally all of them being maintained by their friends and relations. When later on, it was found that Italy was not one of the belligerent powers, they tried their best to go back to Abyssinia and made all efforts possible to get interested His Majesty's Consul and through him, His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome. Unfortunately they were not able to do anything and the Indians were left with practically no financial resources and suffering all sorts of miseries.

Being British citizens it is the duty of the Government of India to see that all these people are again allowed to return to Addis Ababa. It must be noted that they would not have left Abyssinia but for the suggestion made by His Majesty's Consul.

The Government of India should help them monetarily and otherwise in getting back there.

For Supply Of Railway Wagons In Coalfields

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

In order to improve the supply of railway wagons, particularly in the coalfields, the Government of India have decided to appoint Rai Bahadur N. C. Ghose to be a Transport Advisory Officer to assist, until further notice, the two railways principally concerned, the E.I.R. and the B.N.R., in dealing with demands for wagons. He will work in close co-operation with the Chief Mining Engineer, the Director of Wagon Interchange and the Administrations of the E.I., B.N. and E. B. Railways.

In order to ensure the fullest coordination between the work of the Coal Wagon Supply Committee and the Transport Advisory Officer, the latter will be added to the Committee and will act as its Vice-Chairman.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

APPRECIATION OF JINNAH'S SERVICES

(From Our Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 24.

At a mass meeting the following resolution was unanimously passed: This mass meeting of Transvaal Muslim League records with profound gratitude and appreciation the many unforgettable services which the Hon. Mohammud Ali Jinnah has rendered to Islam by awakening mass political consciousness among the Muslims of India, and by bringing them together under the All-India Muslim League the voice of Muslim India, and prays that God may grant him health, long life and strength to carry on the great work of ensuring an equitable place safeguard and protection for all minorities in the future Constitution of a Free India, thereby laying the foundation for lasting peace and goodwill in the national life of India.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND R. A. F.

Enlistment On Same Terms As British Airmen

Under the provisions of Air Force Instruction No. 52 of the 24th October 1939, persons of British descent in the male line are eligible for enlistment in the Royal Air Force in India as 'airmen' (ranks) on the same terms as the personnel of the R.A.F. recruited in the United Kingdom.

Shortly after the declaration of war the British Prime Minister announced that all branches of the Air, Naval and Land forces had been opened to Anglo-Indians and Indians resident in England. Sir Henry Gidney then appealed to the authorities in India to do the same regarding the forces in India in the case of Anglo-Indians, and, towards this end, to extend the recent schemes of forming Anglo-Indian Sections to the various units of the Army in India.

The Air Force Instruction under reference has accordingly provided for the enlistment of persons of "British descent in the male line" which includes all Anglo-Indians whose male ancestor was a Briton. Efforts are being made to ensure that all British subjects of 'European descent in the male line" are also made eligible for enlistment in the Force.

TRAINING AND ALLOTMENT.

There are likely to be a few hundred vacancies in the ranks as 'airmen'. For 50 per cent of the vacancies a knowledge of electrical or mechanical engineering will be required. All recruits will be appointed to the lowest group and allotment to other groups will be made after the necessary training and tests. The recruitment will, for the present, be for the duration of the war, but as the Air Force is a new arm of the defence forces of the country. Those who show aptitude for service in the Force will have greater chances of forming the nucleus of the future R.A.F., in India than others. A belief exists among most people that all "airmen" are required to be in the air all the time. The fact is that most of the recruits will work on the ground for quite a long time and it will be some time before they will be permitted to fly. Particulars of pay prospects and conditions of service may be obtained by calling on the Honorary Secretary of any of the local branches of the Anglo-Indian Association. When a sufficient number of qualified recruits have registered themselves with the branches steps will be taken for their selection and enrolment into the sections of the R.A.F. for which they appear most suitable. Recruitment of men it is understood will be done at the capital towns in India and final selection and allotment will be made in Delhi.

BENE ISRAEL COMMUNITY'S DEMAND.

"The Bene Israel community of Bombay met under the presidentship of Mr. Meyer Nissim, ex-Mayor of Bombay on Thursday last, in the Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagon and requested the Municipal Corporation of Bombay by a resolution not to acquire in their proposed set-back line the courtyard and the office building (to the north) of the "Gate of Mercy" Synagogue built in 1776 as the same are absolutely required by the Bene Israel members attending prayers in the said Synagogue directly for their devotional and religious purposes.

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION AT RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Dec. 21.

The Bombay University Commission composed of Sjt. Jivanlal, Dewan of Ahmedabad and Prof. Nimbhker of Surat arrived here.

Mr. Jatubhai Mehta interviewed Sjt. Jivanlal Dewan in the morning and submitted before the Commission difficulties including high fee rates.

The Students' Union's report contains 13 foolscap pages. The Commission will inspect the schools in the afternoon.

Khadi Exhibition At Bordi

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORDI, Sunday.

Swami Anand of Gandhi Ashram, Thana, declared open at Bordi the Khadi Exhibition organised by the Maharashtra Charkha Sangh, Dadar Branch, and Kalladevi Khadi Bhandar, Bombay, on Saturday last.

The Thana District Athletic Tournaments are also being held at Bordi in which nearly 700 pupils from nearly 25 Schools, Primary and Secondary are participating.

The tournaments will continue for the next four days, and Swami Kuvalyanand, the President of the Board for Physical Education, will give away the prize to successful competitors on December 28.

"No Taking Skeletons Out Of Cupboard"

Sir Sikander Tells Jinnah Of His Disapproval Of Royal Commission Idea

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Hon. Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab called on Mr. M. A. Jinnah at 11 a. m., to-day and had nearly two hours' talks which, it is understood, referred to the communal and constitutional problems that have come to the fore during the last two months.

Though the strictest secrecy is being maintained regarding the trend of the talks, the Punjab Premier is understood to have expressed concern at the signs of deterioration that have been evident in the communal situation during the past one month. He seems to have urged the need for taking early steps to improve the communal situation as also to bridge the widening gulf between the Congress and the Muslim League so that a way out of the present political stalemate in India could be found.

The statements and counter-statements in connection with the "Deliverance Day" move were also discussed during the two hours' discussions.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF NO GOOD

It is known that Sir Sikander is not very much enamoured of the idea of a Royal Commission to investigate the allegations against the Congress Ministries. He wants to pursue a policy of not bringing out the skeletons in the cupboard but wants to proceed with his eye exclusively on the future political progress of India. It is understood the Punjab Premier urged his view without any reservation but how far he has succeeded in getting Mr. Jinnah to agree with his stand, the next few days are bound to disclose.

NO CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TOO

So far as the political situation is concerned, to-day's talks seem to have centred round the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly. There seems to have been a large measure of agreement between Mr. Jinnah and Sir Sikander that the Constituent Assembly would prove a cumbrous instrument for the purpose of constitution-making. The Punjab Premier appears to have sought support for his own idea of entrusting the task of drawing up a constitution satisfactory to all communities, to a small and select body of leaders representing all interests.

Sir Sikander's suggestion in this connection is that the proposals formulated by the leaders should be placed before provincial legislatures for ratification and in order to ensure that the minorities in the provincial legislatures would have real and effective voice in the ratification of the agreed solution, it should be laid down that the ratification of the agreed solution would not be effective unless two-thirds or even three-fourths of the members in each legislature endorse it.

Several problems connected with the Punjab were also discussed by Sir Sikander.

The conversations are likely to be resumed on Monday morning.

Mrs. Arundale's Speech At Music Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, December 24

"Art is the greatest saviour of Indian Civilization today and still more in future. Without our art and culture, India would have died," observed Mrs. Rukmini Arundale opening the seventh Music Conference of the Indian Fine Arts Society this morning. She added "Art is the very essence of India's spirit, transcending religions and languages. She was anxious not for popularity of Indian music and dance in the west but for true appreciation and understanding of India's real soul in art. She made a fervent appeal for the revival of ancient arts and the spiritual culture and stressed that spiritual life could come only through art. "We have genius in India" she concluded but deplored there were no eyes here to find children of promise.

Mr. Ramaswamier presided.

H. P. T. College Social

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, (By Mail).

The 13th annual social gathering of the H.P.T. College, Nasik, came off on the 19th and 20th of December. On the 19th the girl students gave a fine performance of Prof. B. N. Joshi's humorous drama, and the boys with equal excellence performed one of Principal Atre's popular plays. Mr. Vijay M. Merchant addressed the students.

Among the guests, were Lady Premlilabai Thackersey, Mrs. Sundarbai Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mrs. Padmaben, Mr. and Mrs. Dadasaheb Purushottam Vishram Mavji, Mrs. Krishnaraj Madhavji Thackersey could be prominently noted. In his introductory remarks Prin. T. A. Kulkarni stressed the significance of the visit of the patrons of the College and spoke movingly on the relations between the Institution and the house of the Thackerseys. He pointed out in addition that Mr. Vijay M. Merchant belonged really to the Thackersey family.

Mr. Vijay Merchant in his address urged the necessity of establishing Pentangulars on the geographical basis and feared that the present day Pentangular basis might lead some day to rank communalism.

LONDON:—The Duchess of Windsor has joined the French Women's Ambulance Corps.

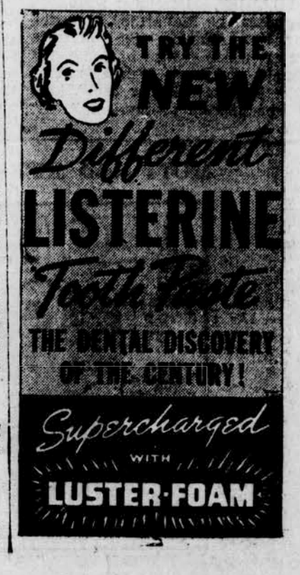
SIVASWAMY AIYER HAS NO QUARREL WITH CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

"I do not quarrel with the statement that Congress is the only organisation entitled to speak not merely for Hindus but for Muslims and others as well" said Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer in his presidential remarks this morning addressing the students of the High School at Mylapore. But, he added, it is the duty of Congress, in national interest, to convince others opposed to them. Referring to Constituent Assembly, he did not believe in the feasibility of achieving anything through it. The speaker was convinced that Gandhiji was doing his best to satisfy Muslim interests and he had gone so far to create doubt in the minds of Hindus in Bengal and other Provinces when he was prepared to sacrifice Hindu interests. In Bengal there is the feeling that the Communal Award is unjust and yet Gandhiji was prepared to accept it as part of the constitution. In the end Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer stated that the demand for independence was unwise and Dominion Status would suffice for India presently. About Indian States the speaker expressed the view that Congress antagonism towards them made their battle more difficult.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Mayor of Karachi Corporation, will preside over the National Camp Fire of Hindustan Scout Mela at Amritsar on the 29th and will address the Scouts on the 30th December.



The Half-Column
By "Dim"

With all the handsome men about town that were at the Tai, the most popular with all the ladies was still Teddy Weatherford.

Overheard at a party: "When is Teddy Weatherford coming to town?" Slightly deaf lady: "Steady weather? We haven't had it for years"

The great tradition of the Parsees—first the Lambeth Walk, then the Palais Glide and now the Boompsie Daisy. Death where is thy sting?

Going "Home" which means the United States of America is that great lad from Tata Hydro—Joe Cousins. He takes back with him many memories of India and one white plush hat which will be no use at all to him when walking down Park Avenue.

Back on his job is Faletti, the maestro of the entertainment world. I could almost see him look at one of his cabaret turns and say in an undertone: "Et tu Brute." If he could only give Bombay the sort of cabaret he himself likes no one would be more pleased than he. But he knows that he has to wait for India to get her freedom before he can exterminate these cabaret numbers which are seulment pour les Anglaises.

Communal Problem Should Not Bar India's Progress

Congress Ministerial 'Atrocities' Are More Imaginary Than Real, Says Kher

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

The resignation of the Congress ministries had not only hightened the prestige and popularity of the Congress but had served to bring about greater solidarity and strength to the Congress, observed Mr. B. G. Kher, former premier of Bombay, addressing a public meeting at the Congress House to-night on the present political situation.

The constitution which had been deservedly condemned by one and all in the country, said Mr. Kher had been now wrecked as a result of their resignation. They had asked the British Government to clarify the war aims so far as it applied to India and to give an assurance. They had not bargained for any immediate self-government. Surely, he said, it was due to them that after two and half years of close association with the Government when they were taken more into confidence, that in this war their co-operation should have been sought as that of a free country.

PLEA FOR PATIENCE.

Mr. Kher incidentally protested against the charge of "certain impatient young men" who thought that the Congress was making a mistake in not immediately launching on a campaign of civil disobedience. He appealed to them to exercise patience and have confidence and trust in Gandhiji and his band of loyal workers who had suffered every sacrifice and given sufficient proof of their patriotism and sincerity.

MINORITY PROBLEM.

Adverting to the minority problem, Mr. Kher said that whenever an occasion had arisen for taking steps to win greater medium of reforms they had seen in the past that the cry of "religion in danger" was raised. The settlement of communal problem, he contented, should not bar the way for India's independence.

Refuting the charges of atrocities levelled against Congress ministries, Mr. Kher said, those atrocities were more imaginary than real.

"Answering for myself, I can tell you, whatever might have been our sins, we have not been guilty of any single act which jeopardise the interests of any minority, least of all the Moslem minority."

JOINT ELECTORATES.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Mayor, who presided congratulated Mr. Kher and his colleagues in the Cabinet on the success which had attended their labours during the past two and half years. Mr. Satyamurthi said what stood between them and independence was not the British bayonets or the so-called communal differences, but the device of separate communal electorates. If now they had joint electorates for all communities with reservation of seats for a transitionary period even under the "wretched" Government of India Act they could achieve "Purna Swaraj" sooner than otherwise.

Mr. Kher is leaving Madras tomorrow for Bombay by the Grand Trunk Express.—A. P.

SIKHS IN INDIAN ARMY

Patiala's Demand For Honourable Position

PATIALA, Dec. 23.

A reference to the unsatisfactory position of Sikhs in the Army and the Government of India was made by H. H. Maharaja of Patiala, while replying to the addresses of welcome presented to him at Chamkaur Sahib, an important religious shrine of the Sikhs in Ambala District.

H. H. Maharaja declared, that he was confident, that the Government of India would recognise their past services and concede their demand for a proper share in the Army and the Services.

Addresses were presented to him by the members of the Sikh Educational Board, Sikhs of the 'ilaqa' and the members of the local Gurdwara Committee.

Replying His Highness said: "I am fully alive to the Sikh view point regarding their share in the British Indian Army and of maintaining an honourable position of the Sikhs in the Indian Army. I am confident that the army authorities in India will keep in mind the services rendered by the Sikhs to His Imperial Majesty. I assure you all that I shall do my best to bring home the just and fair demand for a proper share of the Sikhs in the Army and other claims of the community to the Government of India."—United Press.

"C. R." Pleads For Hindu-Muslim Unity

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

An appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity was made by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, former Premier of Madras, speaking at a public meeting in connection with the 13th anniversary of the late Swami Shraddhanand this evening.—A. P.

BENARES, December 23.—His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, the Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, Sir Donald and Lady Field lunched with Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram to-day.—A. P.

Kher's Visit To Indian Medical School

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

Mr. B. G. Kher paid a visit to Indian Medical School to-day and addressed the students on Indian Systems of Medicine.

Sir Chhotu Ram, Minister for Development, Punjab, also visited the Institution this morning.—A.P.

FAMINE RELIEF IN GWALIOR

GWALIOR, Dec. 22.

Consequent on the declaration of a famine due to scarcity of rainfall in the districts of Sheopur, Mandsaur, and Sardarpur, the Durbar of Gwalior, with a view to give prompt relief to the famine stricken areas, have granted Rs. 4,10,000 to put into operation famine relief measures in right earnest.

The relief measures will cover sufficient provision for the supply of food grains and fodder, grazing facilities, adequate supply of drinking water, and relief works. The Government have already put an absolute embargo on the export of fodder and food grains, ghee, and price-control is enforced. Blocks of forest for free grazing for cattle have been opened out and grazing fees to the extent of Rs. 14,600 have been foregone.

The wages to labourers working on the relief works started by the State are paid at famine relief rates and care is taken that the minimum wage is earned by the workers.—United Press.

Mrs. Naidu At Baroda

(From A Correspondent)

BARODA, Dec. 23.

Shrimati Sarojini Naidu arrived here yesterday and is staying as a State guest. Crowded programme awaits her and she will be addressing several meetings.

Calcutta Police & Rajkumar Sinha

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The special branch of the Calcutta Police searched the residence of the father-in-law of Mr. Rajkumar Sinha, ex-Kakori prisoner and member of the Executive Committee of the U. P. Forward Bloc.

Mr. Sinha was taken to the office of the Special Branch for an examination.

Orders have been passed restricting his movements and directing him to report to the police station during his stay in Calcutta.—United Press.

Shradhanand Memorial Meeting At Madras

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

Tributes were paid to the memory of the late Swami Shradhanand at a meeting this evening at Gokhale Hall.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar who presided deprecated mixing of religion with politics. Religious reform, he observed, must be carried out gently, without compulsion, without coersion and without any interference by the State.—A.P.

Mysore Glass & Enamel Works

BANGALORE, (By Mail)

The opening ceremony of the Mysore Glass and Enamel Works near Yeshwantpur was performed by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

Lokasevasakta Rao Bahadur B. K. Garuda Char, Managing Director in welcoming the distinguished President said that these works owed their existence purely to the policy of patronage and preference which Sir Mirza Ismail at the head of State had so steadily followed in promoting indigenous and useful industries in Mysore.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, in formally opening the Glass Works thanked the organisers and said that the opening of the Glass Factory gave him pleasure as they had considerable knowledge and high reputation which had been acquired under their chief promoter Shrimant, Raja Saheb of Aundh and thought that it was a happy sign as they could sell their wares as manufactured to the best advantage owing to the curtailment of foreign articles. He hoped that this Glass Works would become a leading glass work in India.

Raj Bahadur B. B. Ravtal, M.I.E.E., M.E.E., President-elect of the Telugu Munnurvar Conference, Bombay.

Mr. Enayathusen Esufali Zahid, who passed the second LL.B. examination in first class and secured the "Dawar Gold Medal" coming in first class first in first LL.B. examination.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA

What Were Her Terms? Asks Prof. Keith

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following letter:—

Sir,—Captain Ruan Wallace assures us that we "may well be thankful now that we refused to barter the freedom of the Baltic States for a promise of Russian assistance against the German aggressor"

The freedom of the Baltic States is now a thing of the past. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have entered into pacts with Russia which reduce them to the status of client States, and the presence of Russian forces in their territories renders it plain that at the will of Mr. Stalin Communism can be enforced upon them. Finland is suffering the fate of the Spanish Republic; Sweden, whose historic and ethnic connections render it natural that she should give aid, seems chiefly preoccupied with getting rid of her Foreign Minister lest he should demand official aid for the Finns. Other States are as profuse of sympathy as determined to refuse real aid. I hardly think these lands have any reason to be grateful that our negotiations with Russia broke down.

Our own attitude towards the failure of the negotiations must depend on the cause of that failure. What is meant by talking of bartering the freedom of the Baltic States? We ought to have forthwith given to us the text of the notes exchanged, so that we may learn the truth. If all that was proposed was that, in return for an Anglo-French guarantee, jointly with Russia, of their autonomy, the States were asked to agree that in time of war they would give defence facilities to Russia, it may be felt that they acted very unwisely in refusing the offer, for now their liberty is hopelessly compromised. It may be that the terms proposed were open to fatal objections, but, prima facie, it is very dubious.

As matters stand, there is reason to think that the Baltic States erred as grievously in rejecting the Russian terms as did Poland in rejecting the German proposals of March, so belatedly made known to us. It may be otherwise; if so, why should we not be told?—Yours, etc.,

A. BERRIEDALE KEITH,
University of Edinburgh,
December 10.

Colombo Markets

COLOMBO, Dec. 23.

Rubber, copra, cocoanut oil and share market closed until December 27.—A. P.

UTKAL P.C.C. DIFFERENCES

"No Confidence" Move Against President And Its Sequel

BERHAMPORE (Ganjam) Dec. 23.

A meeting of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee, convened on a requisition sent by Mr. Harekrishna Mahtab and 32 other members in order to discuss a motion of "no confidence" in the President, Pandit Nilakantha Das, M.L.A. (Central) was held last night.

The three ex-Ministers of Orissa were present at the meeting, which adjourned "sine die" without coming to a decision.

RULED OUT OF ORDER

Pandit Godavarish Misra, Secretary of the P. C. C. objecting to the moving of the resolution, stated that under the constitution a question once decided could not be revised within three months unless two-thirds of the sanctioned strength of the P. C. C. signified their assent.

The Chairman, Mr. Jagannath Misra, ruled that the P. C. C. could not discuss the motion unless there was a two-thirds majority, i.e., a hundred members rose in their seats signifying their willingness to have it moved. When the proposition was put to the House 78 members signified their assent. The Chairman thereupon adjourned the meeting "sine die."

ANOTHER COMMITTEE?

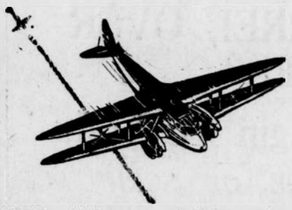
The 78 members, who were in favour of the "no confidence" motion later met under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. Das, M. L. A. (Central) and passed resolutions condemning the ruling of the Chairman and expressing "no confidence" in the President, Pandit Nilakantha Das.

Mr. Radha Krishna Biswas Roy was elected new President and he nominated his cabinet with the following as office-bearers and members: General Secretary: Mr. Nabakrishna Chowdhury; Treasurer: Mr. Biswanath Das, ex-Premier of Orissa; Members: Messrs. M. Hanif, Nanda Kishore Das, Raghunath Misra, Mohan Das, Sadasiva Tripathy, Bodhram Dubey, ex-Minister and P. Padhiary.—A. P.

Ban On Kisan Worker

JULLUNDUR, Dec. 23.

For delivering a speech and inciting peasants to join the Lahore Kisan morcha during the Kisan satyagraha, Surender Mohan Mayil, ex-office secretary of the District Kisan Committee was to-day called upon by the Additional District Magistrate to furnish an undertaking in the sum of Rs. 500 not to deliver objectionable speeches for a period of one year. The required surety was duly furnished.—United Press.



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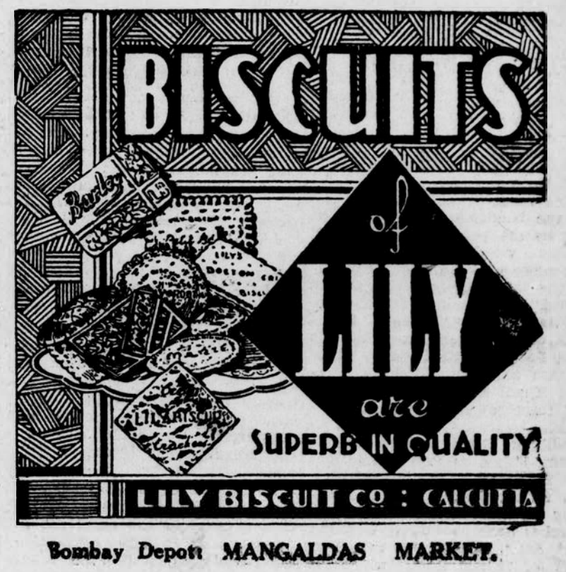

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

MUTT AND JEFF—It Ought to Suit the Eskimos, at That!

By BUD FISHER

WANT UM GUM-DROPS!
WE CAN HARDLY SUPPORT OURSELVES WITHOUT SUPPORTING THIS ESKIMO'S WHOLE FAMILY!
YES, I KNOW BUT HE LOOKS LIKE A GOOD POSSIBILITY AS A FIGHTER!
YES, I KNOW, BUT WHILE WE'RE TRAINING HIM WHAT'RE WE GONNA DO WITH THE REST OF THE MOB?
ACME COLD STORAGE COMPANY
WE STORE MEATS, EGGS, NUTS, FURS
POST NO BILLS
KNOCK KNOCK KNOCK
WANT UM GUM-DROPS!

FAILURE TO RUN ENOUGH HAJ PILGRIM SHIPS

Will India Government Ask Turner Morrisons To Explain?

NEW DELHI, December 21.

Khwaja Hasan Nizami, prominent local Muslim leader has issued the following statement regarding Haj pilgrims and the steamer arrangements:—

"The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, of Bombay, a purely Indian shipping concern, sent me a telegram containing 84 words on November 8 last protesting against the decision of the Government to allot 75 per cent. Haj traffic to Messrs Turner Morrison Company, a British shipping company and 25 per cent. to the Scindia Company and that the Scindia Company had decided as a protest to withdraw their name for the carrying of Haj traffic.

"I met Sir Jagdish Prasad, Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council in this connection and he told me that the Government had decided the matter according to the tonnage and the number of steamers made available by both companies. As Messrs Turner Morrison Company had seven steamers and the Scindias three, the Government saw no other alternative but to allot 75 per cent. to Messrs Turner Morrison and Company and 25 to Messrs Scindias.

INCONVENIENCE TO HAJIS

"But to-day I have come to know through a reliable source that Messrs Turner Morrison and Company have allotted only three steamers to carry the Haj pilgrims, namely the 'Islami', the 'Khusru' and the 'Rizwani' and have allotted the remaining four steamers to other purposes. Due to this, when the 'Khusru' left Bombay with 1,250 passengers on board, on December 18, 383 pilgrims could not get accommodation and had to remain in Bombay waiting for the next steamer and it is feared that these Hajis and those to arrive later in Bombay will not be able to reach Mecca to perform 'Haj Akbar', as it is understood only two steamers of Messrs Turner Morrison and Company will return to carry the pilgrims. But two steamers cannot carry all the remaining pilgrims who are at present in Bombay or who are expected to come in great numbers after seeing the telegrams of the Government of Sultan Ibn Saud sent to me and other Indians, the publication of which has created a feeling of security among Muslims for going on the Haj pilgrimage.

TURNER MORRISON'S FAILURE

"In the circumstances two steamers cannot meet the requirements of all Hajis and the Haj will come to an end and its responsibility will fall on Messrs Turner Morrison and Company, who promised to bring seven steamers for the Haj traffic and thus acquired 75 per cent. of the traffic from the Government, but used only three steamers. They removed the Indian concern from their way and caused this trouble and anxiety to the pilgrims. I, therefore, vigorously protest and ask the Government of India to demand an explanation from Messrs Turner Morrison and Company and arrange for more steamers for the Hajis and look after their comforts and requirements.—United Press.

Our Readers' Views

Congress "Tyranny"!!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that it is so fashionable to gloat over the voluntary exit of the Congress Ministries and shout from the house-tops the imaginary grievances of the minorities and the "tyranny" they are supposed to have suffered from, I think it my duty to publish an instance of "tyranny" perpetrated by the Congress Government of this Province on the Moslems and other so-called Minorities.

Two years ago, I had occasion, both through the Press and by personal interviews with the Ministers, to urge for certain reforms in the matter of horse-racing in Western India. The then Bombay Government accepted most of my suggestions and embodied them in the terms of the Licence of the R. W. I. T. C. The result is that Riding Boys who had not even proper clothes on them are now, within a year, well off and some of them are on the way of making small fortunes. A large number of youngsters are getting training in the School of Riding and will soon displace foreign riders. The families of the Indian riders who were on the border-line of starvation for years are now well-fed and contented. The Owners of Indian horses are getting large amounts in stakes. Lakhs of rupees are or will shortly be earned by the breeders of these horses, mostly non-Hindus. And all these riding boys and owners who have benefited by these reforms are mostly Moslems and the rest belong to the Scheduled castes that Dr. Ambedkar claims to be the champion of. None of them are Congressmen or even the relations of Congressmen and scarcely one is a member of the caste Hindus!! These reforms pursued to their logical conclusion effectively stop draining away the wealth of the country to foreign countries, chiefly Australia. And an Indian Steward has for the first time been appointed due to the pressure of the Congress Government and he is a Moslem!

When Mr. Jinnah and his henchmen sing the "hymn of hate" on the "Deliverance Day", let them thank Providence that in the Provinces governed by their Moslem Premiers, no steps whatever have been taken to give bread to the poor Moslem rider or to stop this huge drain of wealth to their Australian cousins! Perverted mentality could not go further than this. In the words of Abraham Lincoln, they are trying to fool all the people all the time. They will not succeed.—Yours, etc.

C. A. J. LOBO.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Sugar Profiteering

N. M. MADHIWALLA appeals to the Government of India to stop the present profiteering in sugar, which he thinks must not be allowed in view of the heavy protection the industry is enjoying at the cost of the consumers. He suggests that the various provincial Governments should start their own sugar factories.

Chembur Children's Home

G. B. V. F. T. S. suggests that in Children's Home owes its inception mainly to the efforts of Mr. K. M. Munshi, it should be named after him.

Minority Problem

E. J. M. says that Mr. Jinnah's team of able bodied young men having statement "should give cause for pause". He opines that the minority communities have no faith in the Congress and appeals all parties to work hard for a reasonable settlement.

Bagalkot Town-Planning Scheme

H. B. DESAI alleges that the Bagalkot Municipality is not acting impartially in levying the contributions from the holders of plots under the town-planning scheme. He, therefore, appeals to the Government of Bombay to look into the matter and hopes that recovery proceedings will be stayed pending Government's decision.

OBJECTION TO CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

(Continued from page 6)

Churchill it would be better for all concerned if the report were not made. "I listened to the speech with a feeling of humiliation," he confesses, "and no pride in the fact that it was made by a leading member of the Government." He enquires when will statesmen learn that that kind of speech, instead of bringing peace nearer, only drives it farther away?

Mr. Churchill, in the course of his broadcast speech, also proclaimed that Mr. Chamberlain as the Prime Minister of Victory and informed the world that this old gentleman, although suffering from gout, is "a man of very tough fibre. There were other Prime Ministers in British history who were also victims of that disease. One of Disraeli's female character has observed "All Prime Ministers have gout." Disraeli had to do the best of it as he did in 1874, then explaining his unfortunate predicament to the Queen he said: "I fear I am suffering from a gouty habit, which has broken out late in life, but which I understand may be conquered with care and diet. What details for a servant of the Crown to place before a too Gracious Mistress! My cheek burns with shame." The Queen was most sympathetic when he visited her later on. In insisting upon him to take a chair, the Queen said: "To think of your having the gout all the time! How you must have suffered! And you ought not to stand now! You shall have a chair." One historian records in the "Daily Telegraph," referring to another victim of gout, "at the Foreign Office it used to be said that the tone of Palmerston's despatches was closely connected with the state of his gout, and Queen Victoria, who frankly detested him complained that he was "extremely impertinent in his communications" to her whenever the gout was troubling him. The same historian says that Lord Melbourne, too, was inclined to be gouty but never approaching the point of physical disablement. Canning was laid up from time to time with attacks of gout. The two Pitts—father and son, had to suffer and endure terrible torments from the worst gouty pains and among British Premiers they easily hold the first places on the list of martyrs.

Mr. Chamberlain's gout does not appear to be so acute although the present attack is bound to tell on his physical resources when he is within five months of his seventy-first birthday. Those who want to see a change in the premiership have picked upon Mr. Chamberlain's gout as an excuse to get rid of him. We are told now that we are at war, only nerves of the strongest fibre can hope to bear the strain of the months that lie before us, and even Mr. Chamberlain's close supporters in the House should consider if the time can be far distant when he will have to make way for his successor. We are told that Mr. Chamberlain's close supporters have noticed with concern that, of late, his patience, has been more easily tried and that his gouty condition has led him to give way to gusts of irritability in the House.

★

Here is a classic example from 1914 of how "news" is created.

At the time of the fall of Antwerp, the German "Kolnische Zeitung" reported:—

"When the fall of Antwerp became known, the church bells (in Germany) were rung."

The French "Le Matin" handed it on like this: "According to the "Kolnische Zeitung," the clergy of Antwerp were compelled to ring the church bells when the fortress was taken."

The London "Times" took up the cry: "According to what "Le Matin" has heard from Cologne, the Belgian priests who refused to ring the church bells when Antwerp was taken have been driven out of their posts."

The story travelled to Rome, where the "Corriere della Sera" had it. "According to what the "Times" has heard from Cologne via Paris, the unfortunate Belgian priests who refused to ring the church bells when Antwerp was taken, have been sentenced to hard labour."

And so back to Paris again, where "Le Matin" crowed:—"According to information to the "Corriere della Sera" from Cologne via London, it is confirmed that the barbaric conquerors of Antwerp punished the unfortunate Belgian priests for their heroic refusal to ring the church bells by hanging them as living clappers to the bells with their heads down."

That was truth as told in 1914!

LL. D. For Maharaja Of Patiala

PATIALA, Dec. 23.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala left last night for Benares in connexion with the Benares University Convocation.

It is understood that the Senate of the Hindu University has decided to confer an honorary degree of LL.D on H.H. on this occasion.—United Press.

Sunder Singh Released

KAPURTHALA, Dec. 23.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Kapurthala Government have suspended the remaining portion of the imprisonment of Sunder Singh, a resident of village Domeli (Kapurthala State), who had been convicted under the Kapurthala Registration of Associations Act of 1896 and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Accordingly he has been released.—United Press.

Minority Problem

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A number of persons are now beginning to produce a solution for the confused minority question which has been raised by Lord Zetland. The first tangible solution offered is by Dr. N. H. Vakeel whom I would like to congratulate for daring to doctor this political question which is haunting the British politicians in and around the Drowning Street. (Misspelling is mine and not that of the printer's devil).

But I would like to quarrel with my friend Dr. Vakeel who seems to be pro-Hindu on one or two points. What does he mean by offering as much as 40 per cent. representation to the majority community—the Hindus who have the idiocy of forming 70 per cent. of the population of India (and who form a majority even compared with the world Muslim population) which is the original home of Muslims, Parsis, the British, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, Harijans and non-Brahmins? Anyway haven't they been ruled for the last 800 years by Muslims and Britons without having any representation at all? It is, in my opinion, unjust to the minorities to offer anything at all to the Hindus. I would say: "To hell with Hindus—the intruders in our country. Let them get out of India and go where they belong."

Mr. Jinnah has often said that the Muslims must not be considered a minority, that they must have equal rights, that they and other minorities have equal voices, etc. From this it is crystal clear to me that Mr. Jinnah will soon put forward his master proposal along these lines:

Representation in all legislatures and services—

Muslim League	50 p. c.
Parsis	50 p. c.
Europeans (British Interests)	50 p. c.
Anglo-Indians	50 p. c.
Indian Christians	50 p. c.
Harijans	50 p. c.
Non-Brahmins	50 p. c.
Liberals	50 p. c.
Princes	50 p. c.

The balance of representation should be offered to our Dr. Vakeel's friends—those Hindus, the Congress and the Nationalist Muslims.

If Lord Zetland doesn't get enthusiastic about "this just and only solution" let us then accept Sir Abdullah Haroon's formula of Pakistan with this slight difference.

We should ship (or should we make them walk?) all the Hindus to the Arabian desert and bring all good Muslims like Arabs, Iranians and Afghans to India. We shall, of course, have no objection to bringing Parsis, Anglo-Indians, Harijans, British interests from other countries.—Yours, etc.,

A Nationalist without Pride and Honour

H. G. MUDGAL.

Royal Commission Demand

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Royal Commission of the kind suggested by Mr. Jinnah to inquire into the several alleged sins of commission and omission of the late Congress Government, constitutes an entire negation of democratic principles. The whole of India stood like one man, including Mr. Jinnah, when the destinies of this country were sought to be determined by a Royal Commission at one time and all parties virtually boycotted it, although, it was made out that it came as a special benefactor of the minorities. It may suit Mr. M. A. Jinnah to ask for it now in order to maintain the position of the Muslim League as a powerful factor in the future efforts to settle the constitutional position of this country. In the long run, if this vicious principle is granted, it would recoil on himself. Supposing that his party comes into power some days hence. Would not the other parties opposed to it claim the same privilege? At this rate the future of this country will be determined by nothing more than internecine wranglings as between the ruling party and the so-called minorities opposed to it.

Not only in the interest of India's self-respect, but also on the ground of political expediency such a move ought not to be allowed to gain the least ground. There is another grave and fundamental objection to this procedure. It is, that in such an inquiry conducted under the auspices of Royal Commission, the Official Secrets Act will have no operation, and the parties, and more especially the Ministers would be forced to violate it in their interest no sooner the inquiry commences. I therefore feel that the Royal Commission is constitutionally unwarranted and unsound and politically inexpedient. The only proper thing for the aggrieved political parties in opposition, is more to look to the electorates with a view to wean them to their side, than to ask for commissions of inquiry. Impeachment of an administration should be by the Electorate which made it possible rather than by an extraneous power however eminent it may be.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. NARSINHA ACHARYA.

THE MOGUL LINE LIMITED

(Established in 1877).

The Original & Premier Line Carrying Pilgrims for Haj for the last 60 Years.

GOOD NEWS TO HAJ PILGRIMS

The Government of India having arranged pilgrim sailings you now may fulfil your most cherished and sacred desire of performing Haj. It is stated this year will be a Haj-i-Akbar.

The Mogul Line Offers every facility to Pilgrims

PILGRIM SAILINGS

Bombay Via Karachi to Jedda

S.S. "ISLAMI"

5879 Tons sails from Bombay on 28th December 1939 & from Karachi on 31st December 1939.

S.S. "RIZWANI"

5448 Tons sails from Bombay on 2nd January 1940 & from Karachi on 5th January 1940.

ALL DATES ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY AND SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

There will be extra pilgrim sailings whenever required until the end of the season.

FARES: RETURN WITH FOOD (Include Quarantine & Sanitation Dues).

	BOMBAY TO JEDDA	KARACHI TO JEDDA
First Class	Rs. 621/-	Rs. 597/-
Second Class	„ 446/-	„ 422/-
Deck	„ 173/-	„ 167/-

For particulars of pilgrim service and sailings apply to:—

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Messrs. GRAHAMS TRADING CO. (INDIA) LTD., KARACHI.
Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., CALCUTTA.

CIPLA LABORATORIES LIMITED

Dr. Hamied's Assurance To Shareholders

Addressing the fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders, Cipla Laboratories, Limited, on Friday. Dr. K. A. Hamied, the Chairman said:—

You have already received the Annual Report and accounts for the year ending 31st October 1939. I am sure most of you must have felt surprised and dejected at your company not being able to have made profits during the year under review. It is inherent in the nature of the work which your company is doing, namely the production and sale of pharmaceutical products, that losses are necessarily to arise during the first few years. Pharmaceutical products are not like other commodities saleable as soon as they are manufactured.

IN INFANT STAGE

You all very well know that every industry in India is yet in its infancy. This applies more to the chemical and pharmaceutical industries which in my opinion have yet, truly speaking, not started at all. The present war in Europe has exposed the helpless condition of the Indian chemical and pharmaceutical industry.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Due to some causes our company drifted into the manufacture of pharmaceutical products only. I am now endeavouring to turn my attention to the manufacture of such organic and inorganic chemical products as can be manufactured in our factory without much difficulty. I am also starting the manufacture of alkaloids, such as Coffeine, Strychnine, Theobromin, Emetine from herbal drugs available in India.

So far as I am concerned, I may assure you, that I am leaving no stone unturned to make our company a great success. This is the best opportunity for the public to invest their money in such concerns as ours. The period of experimentation and losses is now passed. Our sales are steadily increasing and during the last three months, they are nearly double. We are today in a much better position to expand our company in directions as pointed out above and thereby establish vital industries which are so essential to our country.

Ban On Matches From Western India States

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

The Central Government have prohibited absolutely the bringing of matches into British India from the territory of the Alidhra Taluka in the Western India States Agency with effect from December 28. 1939.—United Press.

Savarkar Leaves For Calcutta

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

Dr. V. D. Savarkar, will be leaving for Calcutta to preside over the 21st session of the Hindu Mahasabha, to-morrow, the 25th inst. at 5-40 p.m. by the Nagpur Mail.

The Publicity Officer to the Government of Bombay writes:—

The Government of the Punjab have announced that no grant will be given in respect of a non-Panjabi patient admitted in future to a leper home in that Province, unless he is certificed by the Civil Surgeon of the district to be in a dangerously infective condition. It is probable, therefore, that patients from outside the Province will ordinarily not be able to secure admission to leper homes in the Punjab.

The Deadly Attacks of STOMACH ACID

That feeling of discomfort you get after a meal—is it as trivial as you think, or is it a warning of worse to come? That is often how the most agonising stomach disorders begin. It is just the result of too much acid in the stomach. Easily put right, but unless you do put it right, an insidious attack begins on the delicate digestive organs. Increasing pain and heartrending difficulties in eating soon make life a misery, and finally the dreaded gastric or duodenal ulcer may appear.

You would be wise to stop the trouble at the beginning, with a few doses of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder mixed in milk or water. This famous remedy provides the perfectly balanced alkalis you need to neutralise the excess acid, to soothe and protect delicate stomach tissue, and gently to restore to you the comfort of natural digestive action.

But to make sure of soothing relief, be sure you get MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder which is only genuine if the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" appears on bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

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OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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No Independence On Sufferance

Alliance With Britain Only For Mutual Benefit, But Not For Protection

"India can settle down to peace only when she has independence which she can hold against any combination," writes Mahatma Gandhi in an article in the "Harijan" headed "Independence," in which he tries to answer some objection raised by a correspondent.

"From a correspondent's letter, Mahatma Gandhi writes, I take the following extract: "While you ask for India's independence you promise nothing in return. Don't you think a promise of active partnership would show a spirit of reciprocity and may well be given?

"Co-operation and interdependence is the law of life. India is in no position, even if it gets independence, to be able to retain it. In Anglo-Indian partnership is our best hope, and a Constituent Assembly on a wide franchise will only make confusion worse confounded. This work can only be rightly done by a few wise men."

To which Mahatma Gandhi replies as follows:—

In the first place, the Congress has not asked for independence. It has asked for a declaration of Britain's war aims.

Secondly, independence, when it comes, will come because India is ripe for it. Therefore there can be no consideration to be given for it. It is not a marketable thing, it is a status.

This, however, does not mean a frog in the well status. There may or may not be an alliance with Britain. My hope is that there will be. So long as I have a share in the attainment of independence, it will be through non-violent means and, therefore, a result of an honourable treaty or settlement with Britain.

I must dissent from the correspondent's view that "India is in no position, even if it gets independence, to be able to retain it." This is surely a contradiction in terms.

The correspondent has involved himself in it because he thinks that independence can be a gift from someone. India will never have it until it is able to keep it against the whole world.

The alliance with Britain will be not for India's protection but for mutual benefit. So long as she needs Britain's protection for whatever cause, her status will be less than independence.

We see the mockery of it going on in Europe to-day among the small nations. Their independence is on the sufferance of big nations.

I attach little importance to such independence. So long as the basis of society is force, smaller nations must hold their status on sufferance.

I should not be interested in India being in such a position. And India is not a small nation.

I would far rather have India engaged indefinitely in a non-violent fight for gaining her independence than be satisfied with anything less as her goal.

She can settle down to peace only when she has independence which she can hold against any combination. This is possible only on a non-violent basis.

It may be far off. It may not be realised in my lifetime. It may even take generations. I have patience enough to wait.

Joy lies in the fight, in the attempt in the suffering involved, not in the victory itself. For, victory is implied in such an attempt.

I see no difficulty in a Constituent Assembly elected on a wide franchise. But I do in an assembly of wise men. Where are they? Who will certify to their wisdom?

Frontier Under Congress Rule

Ex-Finance Minister's Survey: Truth Behind Tribal Crimes

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

Our record of two years' administration of the province would have been the brightest but for the fact that, in spite of our honest and sincere efforts, we could not reduce the volume of tribal crime," said Mr. Bhanjuram Gandhi, ex-Finance Minister, Government of the N. W. F. Province, in an interview to press representatives here. Mr. Gandhi, who came here to consult a specialist in connection with his eye troubles, is leaving for D. I. Khan shortly.

Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi said that one good thing, however, had been that the amounts of ransom money paid by relatives of kidnapped persons were, unlike formerly, paid openly in the presence of Deputy Commissioners; and Government made it a point to compensate persons concerned for these sums by levying fines on the Maliks. This policy, he added, had a salutary effect.

CURE FOR CRIMES.

Mr. Gandhi was of the view that the pursuit of "the imperial policy" in Waziristan was responsible for the continued increase of tribal crime on the inhabitants, particularly of Bannu and D. I. Khan Districts. Raids and kidnappings by tribesmen, which were, unfortunately, on the increase even during the Congress regime, Mr. Gandhi said, could never be checked unless the Government of India revised, or rather abandoned their present policy of "peaceful penetration." There were, he said, only two ways of dealing with the situation. The most effective way was to develop the tribal areas and improve the economic condition of the people. The other alternative was to treat the tribesmen as enemies and take unrelenting military action against them.

NO COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

Mr. Gandhi stated there was no communal problem in the Frontier, to speak of. No doubt fanatics from other provinces were always on the look out for excuses to embitter Hindu-Muslim relations, but the people of the Frontier were temperamentally nationalistic. Their quarrels were always short-lived.

Concluding, Mr. Gandhi said there was no immediate prospect of the Congress returning to office in the seven provinces. The Bardoli session of the Congress Working Committee, he thought, would probably indicate the next step.—United Press.

PLIGHT OF HAJ PILGRIMS

Muslim Leaders' Appeal To Govt. Of India

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Maulana Syed Ismail Ghuznavi, President of the All-India Pilgrims Protection League, Amritsar and Vice-President of the Hajis' Welfare League in the course of a statement narrates the difficulties of about 400 pilgrims who have been left behind at Bombay owing to the inadequate accommodation in s.s. "Khosru" which sailed for Hedjaz four days ago with 1,257 pilgrims.

Maulana Ghuznavi expressed the opinion that under the circumstances, the proposal of the Scindia Company for alternate berthing was "fair, just and most desirable from the pilgrims' point of view and a workable plan."

GOVERNMENT BLAMED.

Khan Bahadur Haji M. Wajihuddin, President of the Delhi Province Haj Pilgrims Protection League in a statement regrets the unsatisfactory arrangements for Haj pilgrims this year.

He says that the deputation which waited on the Government of India was given to understand that they were doing everything in the interest of the Haj pilgrims, but he says their expectations were belied.

RECONSIDER MATTER.

Maulana Ahmed Said, the General Secretary of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind has wired to the Commerce Member to the Government of India in this connection. He appealed to the Government to reconsider the matter regarding the allotment of pilgrim traffic and do justice not only to Indian Shipping Industry but also to the pilgrims whose cause greatly suffered.

He appealed to the Scindia Company in the name of the pilgrims to enter this line again.—United Press.

"Forward To Independence"

Rajen Babu Inaugurates Congress Workers' Camp At Wardha

WARDHA, Dec. 23.

Inaugurating the Nagpur provincial Congress workers and volunteers' camp this evening at Wardha, Babu Rajendra Prasad, briefly reviewed the Indian and international situation and explained the Working Committee's stand on the demand for declaration of war aims by the British Government.

Appealing to the workers and volunteers he said:

"Get yourselves ready to march forward under Mahatmaji's command and win."

"HAVE CONFIDENCE IN YOUR ABILITY TO CULTIVATE MUTUAL GOODWILL, CARRY ON THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME, STUDY THE PRESENT PROBLEMS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS AND BE READY FOR A FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE UNDER GANDHIJI'S LEADERSHIP WHICH HAS NEVER FAILED US."

BRITAIN TO BLAME FOR INDIA'S DISUNITY

Biswanath Das Exposes Viceroy's Platitude: National Demand For Declaration Of War Aims Justified

BERHAMPUR, Dec. 22.

Mr. Biswanath Das, ex-Prime Minister of Orissa, has issued the following statement in connection with the speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy to the Associated Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta:—

"A casual reading of the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy brings us the same old idea of a picture of the communal difficulties in India, without any attempt to clarify the War aims and their application to India. No one minimises our difficulties. They are always there. All talks of 'unity of India' will not take us far so long as India is tacked to the wheels of England and looks to her for a constitution. That explains why India to-day is more disunited than she was before the introduction of Minto-Morley reforms, when an indirect communal electorate was first introduced despite the opposition of respected leaders like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISUNITY

"The subsequent Acts ending with the Government of India Act of 1935 made this division more acute. As a result of the Government of India Act the country is now divided both vertically and horizontally on different considerations, namely, religion, community, social status, colour and sex. If to-day His Excellency deeply deplores the lack of unity in this country, the British Parliament and the Joint Select Committee are responsible more than any one else.

BEHIND SCENES

"His Excellency appeals for accommodation between the parties and interests concerned. Indians are always anxious for such accommodation. The Lucknow Pact was the result of such accommodation between the Congress and the Muslim League. The authorities of the Montford Report denounced the Lucknow Pact as a grave injustice to the Hindu community, in all other provinces except the Punjab and Bengal. They recommended acceptance on the plea that it was agreed to by the people concerned. Such of us who have followed the scenes behind the Round Table Conference very well realise how this accommodation has been taken advantage of to perpetuate and strengthen communal electorates.

NOTHING NEW

"Indians are, therefore, justified in demanding a declaration of the War aims and their application to India, leaving the question of internal adjustment to the elected representatives of the people to settle their own affairs. Mahatmaji has made it abundantly clear that questions relating to minorities' claims should be settled in a manner, acceptable to the minorities themselves as different and distinct from a decision on voting which could have been interpreted to be the view of the majority. The speech of His Excellency, therefore, contains nothing new which could contribute anything to ease the tension of the existing situation."—United Press.

PRICE CONTROL IN CENTRAL PROVINCES

NAGPUR, Dec. 23.

The Provincial Price Control Board will advise Government generally on matters relating to control of prices and keep Government in touch with the course of trade so far as it affects traders, manufacturers and agriculturists.

The Board has been so constituted as to include representatives of agriculturists, dealers, grain workers, employers and labourers.

The first meeting of the Board will be called as early as possible.

Government hopes that this step will tend to reconcile the conflicting view points and ensure arrangements satisfactory to all interests concerned.—United Press.

Can Government Servants Attend Muslim League Session?

JUBBULPORE, December 22.

Elucidation of Government orders regarding participation of Government servants in political meetings was sought by a deputation which waited on the District Magistrate and Superintendent of the Gun-Carriage Factory to-day in connection with the proposed session of the Provincial Muslim League in Jubbulpore.

The session which will be held during the Christmas Holidays will, it is gathered, be attended by many League leaders among whom will be the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Hazrat Mohani, Ulema Firangi Mahal-i-Rashdi of the foreign deputation of the All-India Muslim League, Abdul Hamid and others.

It is hoped that Mr. Jinnah will be able to find time to visit the conference.—A P.

A.-I. HINDU YOUTH CONFERENCE

Bhai Parmanand To Preside Over Calcutta Session

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The Reception Committee of the fourth session of the All-India Hindu Youth Conference at their meeting to-day unanimously elected Bhai Parmanand to preside over the conference which will meet on December 30. He is arriving here on December 25.—United Press.

MUSLIMS AND BARODA REFORMS

BARODA, Dec. 22.

A representative body of the Baroda State Muslim Conference waited in a deputation on the Maharaja of Baroda. The deputation reiterated the main demands of the conference, which included the place of Muslims in the future constitutional reforms.

His Highness gave a sympathetic hearing to the deputationists.—United Press.

Bharatpur Settlement

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, Dec. 23.

As a result of peace talks between Bharatpur Praja Mandal and the Darbar an amicable settlement has been arrived at.

Rao Gopilal Yadav, President of the Praja Mandal, had prolonged discussions with Sir Richard Tottenham on 21st instant.

It is expected that all political prisoners will be released by the end of this month. Praja Mandal leaders are now shifting their office from Muttra to Bharatpur. A wave of satisfaction and relief has spread throughout the State.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY TIME-TABLE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

Six days have been allotted by the Governor-General for the transaction of non-official business in the ensuing session of the Central Assembly which commences on February 6.

February 7 and 14 and March 26 have been allotted for non-official bills and February 8 and 28 and March 27 have been allotted for non-official resolutions.

Ballots for determining business on these days would be held a fortnight earlier than each date.

RAILWAY BUDGET

The railway budget will be presented on February 16. General discussion on the railway budget will take place on February 22 and voting on railway demands will take place on February 24 and 26.

The general budget will be presented at 5 p. m. on February 29. General discussion on the budget has been fixed for March 5 and voting on demands has been fixed for March 8, 11 and 12.

Apart from these, the following dates have been provisionally fixed for the transaction of official business:—February 6, 9, 12, 15, 16 23, 27 and 29 and March 6, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20 and 21.—United Press.

CALCUTTA SESSION OF MAHASABHA

Parmanand & Gokulchand Lead Punjab Delegates

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

Bhai Parmanand, Dr. Sir Gokulchand Narang and Mr. Dasram Bagai of the N.-W. F. Province, headed a contingent of Hindu leaders and delegates from the Punjab and the Frontier who left for Calcutta by the Calcutta Mail this evening to attend the session of the Hindu Mahasabha at Calcutta toward the end of this month.

Raja Narendranath is expected to leave for Calcutta on December 25 to participate in the deliberations of the session.—United Press.

Another Busy Day Of Governor At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 23.

The Governor of Bombay attended a Police parade after which the Governor inspected the Police lines.

The Governor of Bombay inspected the Municipal Works and was shown round by the President Mr. Manilal Chaturbhai Shah.

The Lady Lumley visited the Vatikkhana and was shown round the institution by Sir Mahbub Kadri.

Lady Lumley visited the Anath Ashram and was conducted round the Ashram by Lady Ramanshai.

The Governor and the Lady Lumley lunched with the President and members of the Rotary Club at the Nowroji Hall.

The Governor and the Lady Lumley gave a garden party at Shahibagh.—A. P.

FRONTIER OUTRAGE

PESHAWAR, Dec. 23.

Lachchman Singh, a Sikh businessman, was shot dead and two other Sikh youths were seriously wounded with a six-chambered (unlicensed) revolver last night in Chakka Galli, a Hindu-Sikh locality in Peshawar City.

The alleged assailant, a Pathan from the neighbouring village of Lakri, was overpowered on the spot and handed over to the police by another Pathan and some Sikh young men.—United Press.

"LAL JHANDA" ISSUE FORFEITED

PESHAWAR, Dec. 22.

The Governor of the North-West Frontier Province has declared forfeited all copies of an Urdu pamphlet "Lal Jhanda" (Red Flag) for the month of October, 1939 which purports to be an organ of the Punjab Committee of the Communist Party of India.—United Press.

Santiniketan "Foundation Day"

SANTINIKETAN, Dec. 23

The 39th anniversary of the foundation of Santiniketan was celebrated here today with a sermon by Poet, Dr. Tagore who delivered a message of peace to the war-oppressed humanity. He said "Let the God within man be invoked. Let all powers of man be disciplined by spiritual will through these dark days of mutual distrust of bargaining for divine partisanship of the insane denial of justice. May God within man lead us to supreme human fulfilment."—United Press.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE JUG OF DEATH

LOCK ME UP IF YOU WANT TO, BUT I CAN'T TELL YOU WHO BOMBED MY STORE! I CAN'T TELL YOU!
SCARED, EH?... OKAY, DONAVAN, WE CAN'T DO ANY MORE HERE.....
JIM, HOW ARE WE GONNA FIGHT THIS 4-SQUARE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION IF EVERYONE'S TOO SCARED TO GIVE US EVIDENCE?
BOGGS AND I COOKED SOMETHING UP---- MAY BE IT'LL WORK!
INSPECTOR WADE?... THE STRANGEST THING HAPPENED! TWO TOUGH MEN CAME INTO OUR STORE AND ONE OF THEM LEFT A SLIP OF BLANK PAPER... ONLY IT WASN'T REALLY BLANK-----
WORDS APPEARED ON IT--TELLING ME TO COME HERE!
THAT WAS BOGGS --- IT'S WORKING!
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